The National Parks: Index 2005-2007

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Official Index of the National Park Service

The National Parks: Index 2005-2007

Revised to Include the Actions of the
108th Congress ending December 31, 2004

Produced by the Office of Public Affairs
and Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

About this Book

This index is a complete administrative listing of the National Park System's areas and related areas. It is revised biennially to reflect congressional actions. The entries, grouped by state, include administrative addresses and phone numbers, dates of authorization and establishment, boundary change dates, acreages, and brief statements explaining the areas' national significance. This book is not intended as a guide for park visitors. There is no information regarding campgrounds, trails, visitor services, hours, etc. Those needing such information can visit each area's web site, accessible through the National Park Service ParkNet home page (www.nps.gov).

The Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

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Part 1

Introduction

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On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior responsible for protecting the 35 national parks and monuments then managed by the department and those yet to be established. This "Organic Act" states that "the Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations... by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The National Park Service still strives to meet those original goals, while filling many other roles as well: guardian of our diverse cultural and recreational resources; environmental advocate; world leader in the parks and preservation community; and pioneer in the drive to protect America's open space.

The National Park System of the United States comprises 388 areas covering more than 84 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. These areas are of such national significance as to justify special recognition and protection in accordance with various acts of Congress.

By the Act of March 1, 1872, Congress established Yellowstone National Park in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming "as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" and placed it "under exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior." The founding of Yellowstone National Park began a worldwide national park movement. Today more than 100 nations contain some 1,200 national parks or equivalent preserves.

In the years following the establishment of Yellowstone, the United States authorized additional national parks and monuments, most of them carved from the federal lands of the West. These, also, were administered by the Department of the Interior, while other monuments and natural and historical areas were administered as separate units by the War Department and the Forest Service of the De-

partment of Agriculture. No single agency provided unified management of the varied federal parklands.

An Executive Order in 1933 transferred 56 national monuments and military sites from the Forest Service and the War Department to the National Park Service. This action was a major step in the development of today's truly national system of parks—a system that includes areas of historical as well as scenic and scientific importance.

Congress declared in the General Authorities Act of 1970 "that the National Park System, which began with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, has since grown to include superlative natural, historic, and recreation areas in every region . . . and that it is the purpose of this Act to include all such areas in the System. . . ."

Additions to the National Park System are now generally made through acts of Congress, and national parks can be created only through such acts. But the President has authority, under the Antiquities Act of 1906, to proclaim national monuments on lands already under federal jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior is usually asked by Congress for recommendations on proposed additions to the System. The Secretary is counseled by the National Park System Advisory Board, composed of private citizens, which advises on possible additions to the System and policies for its management.

Nomenclature of Park System Areas

The diversity of the parks is reflected in the variety of titles given to them. These include such designations as national park, national preserve, national monument, national memorial, national historic site, national seashore, and national battlefield park.

Although some titles are self-explanatory, others have been used in many different ways. For example, the title "national monument" has been given to natural reservations, historic military fortifications, prehistoric ruins, fossil sites, and to the Statue of Liberty.

In recent years, both Congress and the National Park Service have attempted to simplify the nomenclature and to establish basic criteria for use of the different official titles. Brief definitions of the most common titles follow.

Areas added to the National Park System for their natural values are expanses or features of land or water of great scenic and scientific quality and are usually designated as national parks, monuments, preserves, seashores, lakeshores, or riverways. Such areas contain one or more distinctive attributes such as forest, grassland, tundra, desert, estuary, or river systems; they may contain windows on the past for a view of geological history; they may contain imposing landforms such as mountains, mesas, thermal areas, and caverns; and they may be habitats of abundant or rare wildlife and plantlife.

Generally, a **national park** contains a variety of resources and encompasses large land or water areas to help provide adequate protection of the resources.

A **national monument** is intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource. It is usually smaller than a national park and lacks its diversity of attractions.

In 1974, Big Cypress and Big Thicket were authorized as the first **national preserves**. This category is established primarily for the protection of certain resources. Activities such as hunting and fishing or the extraction of minerals and fuels may be permitted if they do not jeopardize the natural values. **National reserves** are similar to the preserves. Management may be transferred to local or state authorities. The first reserve, City of Rocks, was established in 1988.

Preserving shoreline areas and off-shore islands, the **national lakeshores** and **national seashores** focus on the preservation of natural values while at the same time providing water-oriented recreation. Although national lakeshores can be established on any natural freshwater lake, the existing four are all located on the Great Lakes. The national seashores are on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

National rivers and **wild and scenic riverways** preserve ribbons of land bordering on free-flowing streams which have not been dammed, channelized, or otherwise altered. Besides preserving rivers in their natural state, these areas provide opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking, canoeing, and hunting.

National scenic trails are generally long-distance footpaths winding through areas of natural beauty.

Although best known for its great scenic parks, more than half the areas of the National Park System preserve places and commemo-

rate persons, events, and activities important in the nation's history. These range from archeological sites associated with prehistoric Indian civilizations to sites related to the lives of modern Americans. Historical areas are customarily preserved or restored to reflect their appearance during the period of their greatest historical significance.

In recent years, **national historic site** has been the title most commonly applied by Congress in authorizing the addition of such areas to the National Park System. A wide variety of titles—**national military park**, **national battlefield park**, **national battlefield site**, and **national battlefield**—has been used for areas associated with American military history. But other areas such as **national monuments** and **national historical parks** may include features associated with military history. **National historical parks** are commonly areas of greater physical extent and complexity than national historic sites. The lone **international historic site** refers to a site relevant to both U.S. and Canadian history.

The title **national memorial** is most often used for areas that are primarily commemorative. They need not be sites or structures historically associated with their subjects. For example, the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., is a national historic site, but the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia is a national memorial.

Several areas whose titles do not include the words "national memorial" are nevertheless classified as memorials. These are Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, Korean War Veterans Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove, Theodore Roosevelt Island, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington Monument, and World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia; USS *Arizona* Memorial in Hawaii; Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Missouri; Perry's Victory in Ohio; and Arlington House in Virginia.

Originally, **national recreation areas** in the park system were units surrounding reservoirs impounded by dams built by other federal agencies. The National Park Service manages many of these areas under cooperative agreements. The concept of recreational areas has grown to encompass other lands and waters set aside for recreational use by acts of Congress and now includes major areas in urban centers. There are also national recreation areas outside the National Park System that are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

National parkways encompass ribbons of land flanking roadways and offer an opportunity for driving through areas of scenic interest. They are not designed for high speed travel. Besides the four areas set aside as parkways, other units of the National Park System include parkways within their boundaries.

One area of the National Park System has been set aside primarily as a site for the **performing arts**. This is Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts, Virginia, America's first such national park. Two historical areas, Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, in Washington, D.C., and Chamizal National Memorial, Texas, also provide facilities for the performing arts.

Designation of Wilderness Areas

In the Wilderness Act of 1964 Congress directed certain federal agencies, including the National Park Service, to study lands they administer for their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Congress has now designated **wilderness areas** in 45 units of the National Park System. Wilderness designation does not remove these lands from the parks but ensures they are managed to retain their "primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation." There are also 32 wilderness study areas under National Park Service management. Of these areas, 17 were formally transmitted for Congressional action in the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations in the 1970s.

The Act provides that "there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area . . . and (except for emergency uses) no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motor boats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation." Wilderness areas are open to hiking and, in some cases, horseback riding, primitive camping, and other nonmechanical recreation. The Wilderness Act recognizes that wilderness "may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value." Wilderness embodies spiritual, artistic, therapeutic, cultural, and many other important values as well.

Wilderness holds exciting prospects for future management of National Park Service lands. Because wilderness exists on lands of the National Park System, National Forest System, National Wildlife Refuge System, and Bureau of Land Management, it offers a common statutory basis for interagency cooperation in ecosystem management. And only the Wilderness Act mandates preservation of natural processes, making wilderness areas ideal protected core areas for ecosystems, just as national parks often provide core protection for biosphere reserves and world heritage sites. As such, wilderness areas provide important benchmark areas for scientific research and monitoring.

Growing demand for wilderness experience makes sophisticated, sensitive wilderness management essential. The National Park Service believes that wilderness management is the highest form of stewardship it can provide for the public lands in its care.

Parks in the Nation's Capital

Washington, D.C., has a unique park system. Most public parks are administered by the Federal Government through the National Capital Region of the National Park Service.

National Capital Region has inherited duties originally assigned to three Federal Commissioners appointed by President George Washington in 1790. The city's parks were administered by a variety of federal agencies until this responsibility was assigned to the National Park Service under the Reorganization Act of 1933. Most parklands in the city are included in the federal holdings, although the District of Columbia also operates parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. National Capital Region also administers several National Park System units in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Related Areas

Besides the National Park System, four groups of areas—Affiliated Areas, National Heritage Areas, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System—are closely linked in importance and purpose to those areas managed by the National Park Service. These areas are not all units of the National Park System, yet they preserve important segments of the nation's heritage. They are listed in Part 3 of this book.

Regional Offices

Alaska Region
National Park Service
240 West 5th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501
907-644-3510

Intermountain Region
National Park Service
12795 Alameda Parkway
Denver, CO 80225
303-969-2500

Midwest Region
National Park Service
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102
402-661-1736

National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-619-7000

Northeast Region
National Park Service
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street, Fifth Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-597-7013

Pacific West Region
National Park Service
One Jackson Center
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607
415-561-4700

Southeast Region
National Park Service
100 Alabama St. SW
1924 Building
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-562-3100

For more information call the National Park Service Public Affairs Office, 202-208-4747. Web pages for the parks can be found in the "Visit Your Parks" section of the National Park Service ParkNet home page at www.nps.gov.

The National Park System (lower 48 states)

Two national park areas in the lower 48 states have adjoining national preserves that are separate units of the National Park System but managed jointly. They are: Great Sand Dunes and Craters of the Moon.

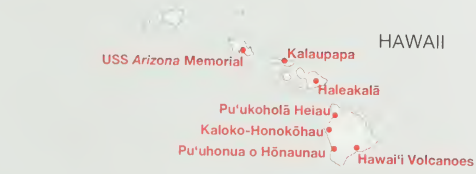
BOSTON AREA
Adams
Boston African American
Boston Harbor Islands
Boston
Frederick Law Olmsted
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Longfellow
Minute Man
Salem Maritime
Saugus Iron Works
Eleanor Roosevelt
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
Vanderbilt Mansion

NEW YORK CITY AREA
Castle Clinton
Federal Hall
Gateway (also N.J.)
General Grant
Governors Island
Hamilton Grange
Sagamore Hill
Saint Paul's Church
Statue of Liberty
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace

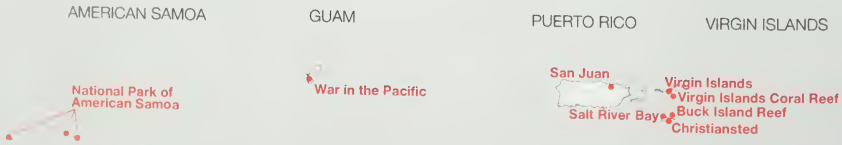
WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Constitution Gardens
Ford's Theatre
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
Frederick Douglass
Korean War Veterans Memorial
Lincoln Memorial
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House
National Mall
Pennsylvania Avenue
Rock Creek
Theodore Roosevelt Island
Thomas Jefferson Memorial
Vietnam Veterans Memorial
Washington Monument
White House
World War II Memorial
MARYLAND
Antietam
Catoctin Mountain
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (also D.C., W.Va.)
Clara Barton
Fort Washington
Greenbelt
Monocacy
Piscataway
Potomac Heritage (also Pa., Va., D.C.)
Thomas Stone
VIRGINIA
Arlington House
George Washington Birthplace
George Washington Memorial Parkway (also Md.)
Manassas
Prince William Forest
Wolf Trap

The National Park System (Alaska, Hawaii, and territories)

Seven national park areas in Alaska have adjoining national preserves that are separate units of the National Park System but managed jointly. They are: Aniakchak, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Lake Clark, and Wrangell-St. Elias.



United States Territories



Statistical Summary

Classification	Number	Acreage
National Battlefield, National Battlefield Park, National Military Park, and National Battlefield Site	24	64,738.87
National Historical Park, National Historic Site, and International Historic Site	120	204,840.71
National Lakeshore	4	228,873.58
National Memorial	28	10,541.50
National Monument	73	2,277,010.75
National Park	58	51,961,285.92
National Parkway	4	176,344.29
National Preserve and National Reserve	20	24,189,328.85
National Recreation Area	18	3,692,664.98
National River[1] and National Wild and Scenic River and Riverway[2]	15	746,357.19
National Scenic Trail	3	237,995.55
National Seashore	10	595,078.55
Other Designations[3]	11	40,128.85
Totals	388	84,425,189.59

[1] National Park System units only.

[2] National Park System units and components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

[3] Includes White House, National Mall, and other areas.

Part 2

Listing of National Park System Areas by State

Wright Brothers National Memorial

Alabama

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
11288 Horseshoe Bend Road
Daviston, AL 36256
256-234-7111

On March 27, 1814, at the "horseshoe bend" on the Tallapoosa River, Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces broke the power of the Upper Creek Indian Confederacy and opened large parts of Alabama and Georgia to settlement.
Authorized July 25, 1956.
Acreage—2,040, all federal.

Little River Canyon National Preserve
2141 Gault Avenue North
Fort Payne, AL 35967-3673
256-845-9605

The preserve protects the natural, recreational, and cultural resources of the Little River Canyon of northeast Alabama. A variety of rock expanses, benches, and bluffs creates a unique environment for several threatened and endangered species and for recreational pursuits, including kayaking and rock climbing. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are permitted.
Authorized Oct. 24, 1992.
Acreage—13,632.96 Federal: 10,338.15 Nonfederal: 3,294.81

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
(See Mississippi)

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Russell Cave National Monument
3729 County Road 98
Bridgeport, AL 35740-9770
205-495-2672

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 7000 B.C. to about A.D. 1650—Transitional Paleo to Mississippian cultural periods—is revealed in this cave.
Proclaimed May 11, 1961.
Acreage—310.45, all federal.

Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site
c/o Tuskegee Institute
National Historic Site
P.O. Drawer 10
Tuskegee Institute, AL
36087-0010
334-724-0922

This site preserves the airfield, historic hangar, and other buildings at Moton Field, where African American pilots known as the Tuskegee Airmen received their initial flight training during World War II. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Established Nov. 6, 1998.
Acreage—89.69 Federal:44.71 Nonfederal:44.98.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site
P.O. Drawer 10
Tuskegee Institute, AL
36087-0010
334-727-3200

Booker T. Washington founded this college for African Americans in 1881. Preserved here are the brick buildings the students constructed themselves, Washington's home, and the George Washington Carver Museum, which serves as the visitor center. The college is still an active institution that owns most of the property within the national historic site.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—57.92 Federal: 8.92 Nonfederal: 49.

Alaska

Alagnak Wild River
c/o Katmai National Park and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007
907-246-3305

The Alagnak River flows from Kukaklek Lake in Katmai National Preserve and offers 69 miles of outstanding whitewater floating. The river is also noted for abundant wildlife and sport fishing for five species of salmon.
Established Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 69 miles.
Acreage—30,655.45 Federal: 26,806 Nonfederal: 3,859.45.

Aniakchak National Monument and **Aniakchak National Preserve**
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007
907-246-3305

The Aniakchak Caldera, covering some 30 square miles, is one of the great dry calderas in the world. Located in the volcanically active Aleutian Mountains, the Aniakchak last erupted in 1931. The crater includes lava flows, cinder cones, and explosion pits, as well as Surprise Lake, source of the Aniakchak River, which cascades through a 1,500-foot gash in the crater wall. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Aniakchak National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national monument and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
*Acreage—**National monument:** 137,176, all federal. **National preserve:** 464,117.93 Federal: 439,863 Nonfederal: 24,254.93*

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
P.O. Box 220
Nome, AK 99762-0220
907-443-2522

Located on the Seward Peninsula, the preserve is a remnant of the land bridge that once connected Asia with North America more than 13,000 years ago. Paleontological and archeological resources abound; large populations of migratory birds nest here. Ash explosion craters and lava flows, rare in the Arctic, are also present. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—2,697,393.11 Federal: 2,537,672 Nonfederal: 159,721.11.

Cape Krusenstern National Monument
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0029
907-442-3890

Archeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in Alaska, dating back some 4,000 years. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Boundary change: Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—649,085.04 Federal: 588,241.79 Nonfederal: 60,843.25.

Denali National Park and **Denali National Preserve**
P.O. Box 9
McKinley Park, AK 99755-0009
907-683-2294

The park contains North America's highest mountain, 20,320-foot Mount McKinley. Large glaciers of the Alaska Range, caribou, Dall sheep, moose, grizzly bears, and timber wolves are other highlights of this national park and preserve. Established as Mt. McKinley National Park Feb. 26, 1917. Separate Denali National Monument proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Both incorporated into and established as Denali National Park and Denali National Preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Other boundary changes: Jan. 30, 1922; March 19, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
*Acreage—**National park:** 4,740,911.72 Federal: 4,724,790.51 Nonfederal: 16,121.21. **National preserve:** 1,334,117.87 Federal: 1,303,972 Nonfederal: 30,145.87. Wilderness area: 1,900,000.*

Gates of the Arctic National Park and **Gates of the Arctic National Preserve**
201 First Avenue
Doyon Building
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848
907-457-5752

Lying north of the Arctic Circle, the park and preserve include a portion of the Central Brooks Range, the northernmost extension of the Rocky Mountains. Often referred to as the greatest remaining wilderness in North America, these units of the National Park System are characterized by jagged peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers, and numerous lakes. With adjacent Kobuk Valley National Park and Noatak National Preserve, they form one of the largest park areas in the world.
Proclaimed Gates of the Arctic National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve (portion) 1984.
*Acreage—**National park:** 7,523,897.74 Federal: 7,266,102.39 Nonfederal: 257,795.35. **National preserve:** 948,607.96 Federal: 948,200.00 Nonfederal: 407.96. Wilderness area: 7,052,000.*

Glacier Bay National Park and **Glacier Bay National Preserve**
P.O. Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826-0140
907-697-2232

Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperate rain forest, and a large variety of animals, including grizzly bears, mountain goats, whales, seals, and eagles, can be found within these parks.
Proclaimed Glacier Bay National Monument Feb. 26, 1925; established as a national park and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Boundary changes: April 18, 1939; March 31, 1955; December 1, 1978. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1986. Designated a World Heritage site in 1992.
*Acreage—**National park:** 3,224,840.31 Federal: 3,223,018.23 Nonfederal: 1,822.08. **National preserve:** 58,406, all federal. Wilderness area: 2,770,000.*

Katmai National Park and **Katmai National Preserve**
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007
907-246-3305

Variety marks this vast land: lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands all abound in wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world's largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding upon red salmon that spawn in the many lakes and streams. Wild rivers and renowned sport fishing add to the attractions of this subarctic environment. Here, in 1912, Novarupta Volcano erupted violently, forming the ash-filled "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" where steam rose from countless fumaroles.
Proclaimed Katmai National Monument Sept. 24, 1918; established as a national park and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Boundary changes: April 24, 1931; Aug. 4, 1942; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 1, 1978; Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
*Acreage—**National park:** 3,674,529.68 Federal: 3,611,708.62 Nonfederal: 62,821.06. **National preserve:** 418,699.22 Federal: 405,432 Nonfederal: 13,267.22. Wilderness area:*

Kenai Fjords National Park
P.O. Box 1727
Seward, AK 99664-1727
907-224-7500

The park includes one of the four major ice caps in the U.S., the 300-square-mile Harding Icefield, and coastal fjords. Here a rich, varied rainforest is home to tens of thousands of breeding birds, and adjoining marine waters support a multitude of sea lions, sea otters, and seals. The visitor center is in Seward, 10 miles from the park.
Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—669.982.99 Federal: 601,839.20 Nonfederal: 68,143.79.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
P.O. Box 517
Skagway, AK 99840-0517
907-983-2921
(See also Washington)

Historic buildings and exhibits in Skagway and portions of Chilkoot and White Pass Trails, all prominent in the 1898 gold rush, are included in the park. A visitor center and 13 other restored historic buildings are located in downtown Skagway. Authorized June 30, 1976.
Acreage—13,191.35 Federal: 2,418.93 Nonfederal: 10,772.42.

Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-1029
907-442-3890

Embracing the central valley of the Kobuk River, the park, located north of the Arctic Circle, includes a blend of biological, geological, and cultural resources. Here, in the northernmost extent of the boreal forest, a rich array of arctic wildlife can be found, including caribou, grizzly and black bear, wolf, and fox. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—1,750,716.50 Federal: 1,669,912.98 Nonfederal: 80,803.52. Wilderness area: 190,000.

Lake Clark National Park and **Lake Clark National Preserve**
4230 University Drive
Suite 311
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626
907-271-3751

Located in the heart of the Chigmit mountains, the park and preserve contain great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, and two symmetrical active volcanoes. More than a score of glacially carved lakes rim the mountain mass. Lake Clark, more than 40 miles long, is not only the largest lake here, but is also the headwaters for red salmon spawning.
Proclaimed Lake Clark National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
*Acreage—**National park:** 2,619,733.21 Federal: 2,226,807.06 Nonfederal: 392,926.15. **National preserve:** 1,410,291.98 Federal: 1,209,360.25 Nonfederal: 200,931.73. Wilderness area: 2,470,000.*

Noatak National Preserve
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-0129
907-442-3890

The Noatak River basin is the largest mountain-ringed river basin in the nation still virtually unaffected. The preserve includes landforms of great scientific interest, including the 65-mile-long Grand Canyon of the Noatak, a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments, and an array of flora among the most diverse anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—6,569,904.39 Federal: 6,276,089.98 Nonfederal: 293,814.41. Wilderness area: 5,800,000.

Sitka National Historical Park
106 Metlakatla Street
Sitka, AK 99835-7665
907-747-6281

The site of the 1804 fort and battle that marked the last major Tlingit Indian resistance to Russian colonization is preserved here. Tlingit totem poles and crafts are exhibited. The Russian Bishop's House, built in 1842, is the oldest intact piece of Russian-American architecture.
Proclaimed a national monument March 23, 1910; redesignated Oct. 18, 1972. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1952; Oct. 18, 1972.
Acreage—112.16 Federal: 111.50 Nonfederal: 0.66.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and **Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve**
P.O. Box 439
Copper Center, AK 99573
907-822-5234

The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The national park is the largest unit of the National Park System. The park and preserve include the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet, including Mount St. Elias. At 18,008 feet it is the second highest peak in the U.S.
Proclaimed Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
*Acreage—**National park:** 8,323,147.59 Federal: 7,662,705.29 Nonfederal: 660,442.30. **National preserve:** 4,852,753.10 Federal: 4,002,707.60 Nonfederal: 850,045.50. Wilderness area: 8,700,000.*

Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve
201 First Avenue
Doyon Building
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848
907-457-5752

Located along the Canadian border in central Alaska, the preserve protects 115 miles of the 1,800-mile Yukon River and the entire Charley River basin. Numerous old cabins and relics are reminders of the importance of the Yukon River during the 1898 gold rush. The Charley, an 88-mile wild river, is considered by many to be the most spectacular river in Alaska. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Yukon-Charley National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—2,526,512.31 Federal: 2,183,172.98 Nonfederal: 343,339.33.

American Samoa

National Park of American Samoa
Pago Pago
American Samoa 96799-0001
684-633-7082

Paleotropical rainforests, pristine coral reefs, and white sand beaches on three volcanic islands in the South Pacific are home to unique tropical animals, including the flying fox fruit bat. Overnights in villages are encouraged.
Authorized Oct. 31, 1988; 50-year lease signed Sept. 9, 1993.
Acreage—9,000, all nonfederal. Water area: 2,500.

Arizona

Canyon de Chelly National Monument
P.O. Box 588
Chinle, AZ 86503-0588
928-674-5500

In canyon wall alcoves and at the base of sheer red cliffs are remains of American Indian villages built between 350 and 1300. Navajos live and farm here today.
Authorized Feb. 14, 1931; proclaimed April 1, 1931. Boundary change: March 1, 1933.
Acreage—83,840, all nonfederal.

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
1100 Ruins Drive
Coolidge, AZ 85228-3200
520-723-3172

This multi-storied, earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall was constructed by the Hohokam, who farmed the Gila Valley in the early 1200s. Casa Grande was abandoned by the mid-1400s.
Authorized as Casa Grande Ruin Reservation March 2, 1889; proclaimed June 22, 1892; redesignated Aug. 3, 1918. Boundary changes: Dec. 10, 1909; June 7, 1926.
Acreage—472.50, all federal.

Chiricahua National Monument
13063 East Bonita Canyon Road
Willcox, AZ 85643-9737
520-824-3560

The rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, resulting in a landscape of rare beauty. Faraway Ranch, a cattle ranch/guest ranch, has been restored. Proclaimed April 18, 1924; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 10, 1938; Nov. 10, 1978; Aug. 28, 1984. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976; Aug. 28, 1984.
Acreage—11,984.73 Federal: 11,982.38 Nonfederal: 2.35. Wilderness area: 10,290.

Coronado National Memorial
4101 East Montezuma Canyon Road
Hereford, AZ 85615-9376
520-366-5515

In a natural setting on the Mexican border, the memorial both commemorates the first organized expedition into the Southwest led by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540 and affirms the ties that bind the United States to Mexico and Spain. Authorized as International Memorial Aug. 18, 1941; redesignated July 9, 1952; established Nov. 5, 1952. Boundary changes: Sept. 2, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—4,750.22 Federal: 4,748.22 Nonfederal: 2.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site
3203 S. Old Fort Bowie Rd.
Bowie, AZ 85605-0158
520-847-2500

Established in 1862, the fort was the focal point of military operations against Geronimo and his band of Apaches. The site also preserves part of the Butterfield Overland Mail Route. Authorized Aug. 30, 1964; established July 29, 1972.
Acreage—999.45, all federal.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
(See Utah)

Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023-0129
928-638-7888

The park, focusing on the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, encompasses 277 miles of the river, with adjacent uplands, from the southern terminus of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the eastern boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The forces of erosion have exposed an immense variety of formations which illustrate vast periods of geological history.
Proclaimed as Grand Canyon Forest Reserve Feb. 20, 1893; Grand Canyon Game Preserve proclaimed Nov. 28, 1906; Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 11, 1908; national park established Feb. 26, 1919; transferred from Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 15, 1919. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1927; March 7, 1928. A separate Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Dec. 22, 1932. Boundary change: April 4, 1940. Marble Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 20, 1969. All three units and portions of Glen Canyon and Lake Mead National Recreation Areas combined with additional lands as a national park Jan. 3, 1975. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 26, 1979.
Acreage—1,217,403.32 Federal: 1,180,862.78 Nonfederal: 36,540.54.

Hohokam Pima National Monument
c/o Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
1100 Ruins Drive
Coolidge, AZ 85228-3200
520-723-3172

Preserved here are the archeological remains of the Hohokam culture. *Hohokam* is a Pima Indian word meaning "those who have gone." NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—1,690, all nonfederal.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site
P.O. Box 150
Ganado, AZ 86505-0150
928-755-3475

Little changed since its opening in 1878, Hubbell is one of the oldest continuously operated posts on the Navajo Reservation. It has been a bridge between cultures for generations.
Authorized Aug. 28, 1965.
Acreage—160.09, all federal.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area
(See Nevada)

Montezuma Castle National Monument
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322-0219
928-567-5276

Built in the 12th and 13th centuries, this 5-story, 20-room cliff dwelling is one of the best preserved in the United States.
Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1937; Oct. 19, 1943; April 4, 1947; June 23, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978, Dec. 19, 2003.
Acreage—857.69 Federal: 840.86 Nonfederal: 16.83.

Navajo National Monument
HC 71, Box 3
Tonalea, AZ 86044-9704
928-672-2700

The ancient cliff dwellers built three dwellings here: Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House (closed to the public due to its fragility).
Proclaimed March 20, 1909. Boundary change: March 14, 1912. Headquarters is on 244.59 acres of tribal land adjacent to the Betatakin section; used by agreement of May 1962. A right-of-way of 4.59 acres was granted to the National Park Service in 1977.
Acreage—360, all federal.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
10 Organ Pipe Drive
Ajo, AZ 85321-9626
520-387-6849

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here, as are traces of the Camino del Diablo historic trail.
Proclaimed April 13, 1937. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—330,688.86 Federal: 329,365.29 Nonfederal: 1,323.57. Wilderness area: 312,600.

Petrified Forest National Park
P.O. Box 2217
Petrified Forest, AZ 86028-2217
928-524-6228

Featured in the park are petrified logs composed of multicolored quartz; shortgrass prairie; part of the Painted Desert; and archeological, paleontological, historic, and cultural resources.
Proclaimed a national monument Dec. 8, 1906; redesignated Dec. 9, 1962. Boundary changes: July 31, 1911; Nov. 14, 1930; Nov. 30, 1931; Sept. 23, 1932; March 28, 1958, Dec. 3, 2004. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.
Acreage—93,532.57, all federal. Wilderness area: 50,260.

Pipe Spring National Monument
HC 65, Box 5
Fredonia, AZ 86022
928-643-7105

The springs at this location have sustained hundreds of years of cultural occupation. The Ancestral Puebloan culture thrived here, followed by the Paiute people and Mormon pioneers. Historic structures associated with the 1870s pioneer ranching operation remain.
Proclaimed May 31, 1923.
Acreage—40, all federal.

Saguaro National Park
3693 South Old Spanish Trail
Tucson, AZ 85730-5601
520-733-5100

Giant saguaro cacti, unique to the Sonoran Desert, cover the valley floor and rise into the neighboring mountains. Five biotic life zones are represented here, from desert to ponderosa pine forest. There are also ancient petroglyphs.
Proclaimed a national monument March 1, 1933; transferred

from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Oct. 4, 1994. Boundary changes: Nov. 15, 1961; Oct. 21, 1976; June 19, 1991; Oct. 4, 1994. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—91,439.71 Federal: 87,526.07 Nonfederal: 3,913.64. Wilderness area: 70,905.

Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
928-526-0502

This volcanic cinder cone with summit crater was formed just before 1100. Its upper part is colored as if by a sunset.
Proclaimed Sunset Crater National Monument May 26, 1930; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; renamed Nov. 16, 1990.
Acreage—3,040, all federal.

Tonto National Monument
HC 02, Box 4602
Roosevelt, AZ 85545
928-467-2241

Between the 13th and 14th centuries, the Salado Culture farmed the Salt River Basin, leaving behind these well-preserved cliff dwellings.
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: April 1, 1937.
Acreage—1,120, all federal.

Tumacacori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640-0067
520-398-2341

This historic Spanish Catholic mission building stands near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691. The park includes two other separate mission ruins sites, Calabazas and Guevavi, that are not yet open to the public. The primary site at Tumacacori includes a partially restored Franciscan church that is still used to celebrate special events.
Proclaimed a national monument Sept. 15, 1908; redesignated Aug. 6, 1990. Boundary changes: April 28, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978; Aug. 6, 1990, Aug. 21, 2002.
Acreage—360.32 Federal: 357.74 Nonfederal: 2.58.

Tuzigoot National Monument
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322-0219
928-567-5276

Ruins of a large Indian pueblo that flourished in the Verde Valley between 1100 and 1450 have been excavated here.
Proclaimed July 25, 1939. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—811.89 Federal: 57.78 Nonfederal: 754.11.

Walnut Canyon National Monument
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
928-526-3367

These cliff dwellings were built in shallow caves under ledges of limestone by Sinagua People about 800 years ago.
Proclaimed Nov. 30, 1915; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 24, 1938; Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—3,579.46 Federal: 3,288.62 Nonfederal: 290.84.

Wupatki National Monument
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
928-679-2365

Ruins of red sandstone pueblos built by farming Ancestral Puebloan People between 1120 and 1250 are preserved here.
Proclaimed Dec. 9, 1924. Boundary changes: July 9, 1937; Jan. 22, 1941; Aug. 10, 1961; Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—35,422.13, all federal.

Arkansas

Arkansas Post National Memorial
1741 Old Post Road
Gillett, AR 72055-9707
870-548-2207

The park commemorates key events that occurred on site and in the vicinity: the first semi-permanent European settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley (1686); a Revolutionary War skirmish (1783); the first territorial capital of Arkansas (1819-1821); and the Civil War Battle of Arkansas Post (1863).
Authorized July 6, 1960. Boundary change: Nov. 14, 1997.
Acreage—758.51 Federal: 564.37 Nonfederal: 193.14.

Buffalo National River
402 North Walnut
Suite 136
Harrison, AR 72601-1173
870-741-5443

Offering both swift-running and placid stretches, the Buffalo is one of the few remaining unpolluted, free-flowing rivers in the lower 48 states. It courses through multicolored bluffs and past numerous springs along its 135.75-mile length.
Authorized March 1, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—94,293.31 Federal: 91,813.09 Nonfederal: 2,480.22. Wilderness Area: 36,000.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1406
Fort Smith, AR 72902-1406
479-783-3961
(Also in Oklahoma)

This was one of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory and served as a base of operations for enforcing federal Indian policy from 1817 to 1896. The park contains the remains of two frontier military forts and a federal court.
Authorized Sept. 13, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—75 Federal: 37.96 Nonfederal: 37.04.

Hot Springs National Park
P. O. Box 1860
Hot Springs, AR 71902-1860
501-624-3383

The 47 hot springs, numerous hiking trails, and scenic drives are located in the forested Ouachita Mountains. Eight historically and architecturally significant bathhouses compose Bathhouse Row, a National Historic Landmark District. Thermal bathing continues today.
Established as Hot Springs Reservation April 20, 1832; dedicated to public use as a park June 16, 1880; redesignated March 4, 1921. Boundary changes: June 22, 1892; July 14, 1892; Feb. 21, 1903; May 23, 1906; Sept. 18, 1922; June 5, 1924; June 25, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; June 15, 1936; June 24, 1938; Aug. 10, 1939; Aug. 24, 1954; Aug. 18, 1958; Sept. 21, 1959; Aug. 2, 1993.
Acreage—5,549.75 Federal: 4,932.78 Nonfederal: 616.97.

Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site
700 W. Capitol Ave.
Suite 3527
Little Rock, AR 72201
501-374-1957

The admission in 1957 of nine African-American students to Central High School was a critical test of the implementation of the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, and drew national and international attention. The site will be administered in partnership with Little Rock Public Schools, the City of Little Rock, and others. The school will continue to function as an educational institution.
Established Nov. 6, 1998.
Acreage—27.28 Federal: 2.22 Nonfederal: 25.06.

Pea Ridge National Military Park
P.O. Box 700
Pea Ridge, AR 72751-0700
501-451-8122

The victory here on March 7–8, 1862, in one of the major battles of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, allowed the Union to maintain control of Missouri, thus assisting the strategic Mississippi campaign. Among the Confederate troops at Pea Ridge were about 1,000 Cherokee and Choctaw-Chickasaw Indians.
Authorized July 20, 1956.
Acreage—4,300.35 Federal: 4,278.75 Nonfederal: 21.60.

Fordyce Bathhouse, Hot Springs National Park

California

Cabrillo National Monument
1800 Cabrillo Memorial Drive
San Diego, CA 92106-3601
619-557-5450

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Iberian explorer who claimed this coast for Spain in 1542, is memorialized here. Gray whales migrate offshore during the winter. Old Point Loma Lighthouse is restored to its most active period—the 1880s. Remnants of World War II coastal defense batteries dot the landscape. Intertidal habitats are among the most sensitive in the world.
Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1913; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Feb. 2, 1959; Sept. 28, 1974; July 3, 2000.
Acreage—159.94, all federal.

Channel Islands National Park
1901 Spinnaker Drive
Ventura, CA 93001-4354
805-658-5730

The park consists of five islands off southern California: San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, and Santa Barbara. Nesting sea birds, sea lion rookeries, and unique plants inhabit the area. Anacapa, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz Islands are administered by the National Park Service; San Miguel, by the U.S. Navy and the National Park Service.
Proclaimed a national monument April 26, 1938; redesignated March 5, 1980. Boundary changes: June 10, 1949; May 15, 1978; Oct. 25, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—249,561 Federal: 79,018.62 Nonfederal: 170,542.38.

Death Valley National Park
P.O. Box 579
Death Valley, CA 92328-0579
760-786-3200
(Also in Nevada)

This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. The area includes Scotty's Castle, the grandiose home of a famous prospector, and other remnants of gold and borax mining.
Proclaimed a national monument Feb. 11, 1933; redesignated Oct. 31, 1994. Boundary changes: March 26, 1937; Jan. 17, 1952; Oct. 31, 1994. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1984. Wilderness designated Oct. 31, 1994.
Acreage—3,372,401.96 Federal: 3,323,771.75 Nonfederal: 48,630.21.

Devils Postpile National Monument
P.O. Box 3999
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546
760-934-2289

Hot lava cooled and cracked some 100,000 years ago to form basalt columns 40 to 60 feet high resembling a giant pipe organ. The John Muir Trail and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail traverse the monument.
Proclaimed July 6, 1911; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—798.46, all federal. Wilderness area: 750.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site
P.O. Box 280
Danville, CA 94526-0280
925-838-0249

Tao House, near Danville, Calif., was built for Eugene O'Neill, who lived here from 1937 to 1944. Several of his best known plays, including "The Iceman Cometh" and "Long Day's Journey Into Night," were written here.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—13.19, all federal.

Fort Point National Historic Site
P.O. Box 29333
Presidio of San Francisco, CA
94129-0333
415-556-1693

This classic brick and granite mid-19th-century coastal fort is the only one of its style on the west coast of the United States.
Established Oct. 16, 1970.
Acreage—29, all federal.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123-1308
415-556-0560

The park encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island.
Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980; Dec. 28, 1980; June 9, 1992; Oct. 24, 2000. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1988.
Acreage—74,819.91 Federal: 31,067.41 Nonfederal: 43,752.50.

John Muir National Historic Site
4202 Alhambra Avenue
Martinez, CA 94553-3883
925-228-8860

The home of conservationist John Muir, adjacent Martinez Adobe, Mt. Wanda, and his gravesite commemorate Muir's contributions.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: Oct. 31, 1988; Oct. 30, 2004.
Acreage—344.73 Federal: 335.99 Nonfederal: 8.74.

Joshua Tree National Park
74485 National Park Drive
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277-3597
760-367-5500

A representative stand of Joshua trees and a great variety of plants and animals exist in this desert region.
Proclaimed a national monument Aug. 10, 1936; redesignated Oct. 31, 1994. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1950; June 30, 1961; Oct. 31, 1994. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1984.
Acreage—789,745.47 Federal: 769,175.15 Nonfederal: 20,570.32. Wilderness area: 429,690.

Kings Canyon National Park
47050 Generals Hwy
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651
559-565-3341

Two enormous canyons of the Kings River and the summit peaks of the High Sierra dominate this mountain wilderness.
Established as General Grant National Park Oct. 1, 1890; renamed and enlarged March 4, 1940. Other boundary changes: June 21, 1940; Aug. 14, 1958; Aug. 6, 1965. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—461,901.20 Federal: 461,845.42 Nonfederal: 55.78. Wilderness area: 456,552.

Lassen Volcanic National Park
P.O. Box 100
Mineral, CA 96063-0100
530-595-4444

Lassen Peak erupted intermittently from 1914 to 1921. Active volcanism includes boiling springs, steaming fumaroles, mud pots, and sulfurous vents.
Proclaimed as Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone National Monuments May 6, 1907; made part of Lassen Volcanic National Park when established Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary changes: April 26, 1928; May 21, 1928; Jan. 19, 1929; April 19, 1930; July 3, 1930; Aug. 10, 1961; April 11, 1972. Wilderness designated Oct. 19, 1972.
Acreage—106,372.36 Federal: 106,368.14 Nonfederal: 4.22. Wilderness area: 78,982.

Lava Beds National Monument
1 Indian Wells Headquarters
Tulelake, CA 96134-8216
530-667-2282

Volcanic activity spewed forth molten rock and lava here, creating an incredibly rugged landscape—a natural fortress used by American Indians in the Modoc Indian War, 1872–73.
Proclaimed Nov. 21, 1925; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: April 27, 1951; Oct. 26, 1974. Wilderness designated Oct. 13, 1972.
Acreage—46,559.87, all federal. Wilderness area: 28,460.

American kestrel . . .

Skunk . . .

Jackrabbit . . .

Manzanar
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 426
Independence, CA 93526-0426
760-878-2932

Located in the Owens Valley of eastern California, the site protects and interprets the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.
Authorized March 3, 1992.
Acreage—813.81, all federal.

Mojave National Preserve
2701 Barstow Rd.
Barstow, CA 92311
760-252-6100

The preserve protects the fragile habitat of the desert tortoise, vast open spaces, and historic mining scenes, such as the Kelso railroad depot.
Authorized Oct. 31, 1994.
Acreage—1,534,819.31 Federal: 1,462,477.46 Nonfederal: 72,341.85.

Muir Woods
National Monument
Mill Valley, CA 94941-2696
415-388-2596

This virgin stand of coastal redwoods was named for John Muir, writer and conservationist.
Proclaimed Jan. 9, 1908. Boundary changes: Sept. 22, 1921; April 5, 1935; June 26, 1951; Sept. 8, 1959; April 11, 1972.
Acreage—553.55 Federal: 522.98 Nonfederal: 30.57.

Pinnacles
National Monument
5000 Hwy 146
Paicines, CA 95043-9770
831-389-4485

Spirelike rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.
Proclaimed Jan. 16, 1908. Boundary changes: May 7, 1923; July 2, 1924; April 13, 1931; July 11, 1933; Dec. 5, 1941; Oct. 20, 1976; Jan. 11, 2000. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—24,513.64 Federal: 24,502.82 Nonfederal: 10.82. Wilderness area: 16,048.

Point Reyes
National Seashore
Point Reyes, CA 94956-9799
415-464-5100

This peninsula near San Francisco is noted for its long beaches backed by tall cliffs, lagoons and esteros, forested ridges, and offshore bird and sea lion colonies. The park contains a historic ranching area.
Authorized Sept. 13, 1962; established Oct. 20, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; March 5, 1980. Wilder-

Chuckwalla . . .

Desert kit fox . . . all residents of Joshua Tree.

ness designated Oct. 18, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1988.
Acreage—71,067.78 Federal: 65,089.97 Nonfederal: 5,977.81. Land area: 53,883.98. Wilderness area: 25,370.

Redwood National Park
1111 Second Street
Crescent City, CA 95531-4198
707-464-6101

Coastal redwood forests with virgin groves of ancient trees, including the world's tallest, thrive in the foggy and temperate climate. The park includes 40 miles of scenic Pacific coastline. Established Oct. 2, 1968. Boundary change: March 27, 1978. Designated a World Heritage Site Sept. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.
Acreage—112,512.05 Federal: 77,726.66 Nonfederal: 34,785.39.

Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park
1401 Marina Way South
Suite C
Richmond, CA 94804
510-232-5050

Commemorates the contributions of those who supported World War II: workers, including women and minorities, in the war industries and those who stayed stateside and recycled and collected and saved and sacrificed. The shipyards, day care centers, first managed-health-care hospital, war worker housing, and a liberty ship built in the shipyards are included in the park. Sites open to the public include the Rosie the Riveter Memorial and additional memorials along the Bay Trail through former shipyards. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Authorized Oct. 24, 2000.
Acreage—145.19, all nonfederal.

San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
Bldg. E, Fort Mason Center
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-447-5000

A fleet of historic vessels at Hyde Street Pier commemorating the achievements of seafaring Americans; small craft collection; research library, document center, and maritime archives complex; maritime museum; and the WPA-built Aquatic Park district are highlights of this waterfront park.
Established June 27, 1988.
Acreage—49.86 Federal: 28.15 Nonfederal: 21.71.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
401 West Hillcrest Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
805-370-2301

This recreation area near Los Angeles offers rugged mountains, a coastline with sandy beaches and rocky shores, canyons covered with chaparral, and abundant wildlife. The area preserves the Mediterranean Ecosystem, shelters wildlife habitat, and includes historical areas such as Paramount Ranch and Satwiwa Native American Indian cultural centers.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Oct. 9, 2002.
Acreage—154,094.78 Federal: 22,891.76 Nonfederal: 131,203.02.

Sequoia National Park
47050 Generals Hwy
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651
559-565-3341

Great groves of giant sequoias, the world's largest living things, Mineral King Valley, and Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the U.S. outside of Alaska, are spectacular attractions here in the High Sierra.
Established Sept. 25, 1890. Boundary changes: Oct. 1, 1890; July 3, 1926; Dec. 21, 1943; July 21, 1949; Oct. 19, 1951; Aug. 14, 1958; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—404,051.17 Federal: 403,875.64 Nonfederal: 175.53. Wilderness area: 280,428.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 188
Whiskeytown, CA 96095-0188
530-242-3400

Whiskeytown Unit, with its mountainous backcountry and large reservoir, provides a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities as well as remains of buildings built during the Gold Rush. Shasta and Trinity Units are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Authorized Nov. 8, 1965; established Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—42,503.46 Federal: 42,459.30 Nonfederal: 44.16.

Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389-0577
209-372-0200

Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada; groves of giant sequoias dwarf other trees and tiny wildflowers; and mountains, lakes, and waterfalls, including the nation's highest, are found here.
Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove granted to State of California June 30, 1864; established as a national park Oct. 1, 1890; Federal Government accepted lands returned by state June 11, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1905; June 11, 1906; Dec. 19, 1913; May 28, 1928; April 14, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; Aug. 13, 1932; July 9, 1937. El Portal site authorized Sept. 2, 1958. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984.
Acreage—761,266.19 (does not include 1,397.99 acres composing El Portal administrative site, adjacent to park) Federal: 759,530.34 Nonfederal: 1,735.85. Wilderness area: 677,600.

Yosemite National Park

Colorado

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
402 Santa Fe Avenue
La Junta, CO 81050-2300
719-383-5010

The fort, now completely reconstructed on its original site north of the Arkansas River, was an important fur trading post in the 1833-49 period, where Indians and trappers exchanged furs for trade goods.
Authorized June 3, 1960. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—798.80 Federal: 735.60 Nonfederal: 63.20.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park
102 Elk Creek
Gunnison, CO 81230
970-641-2337

The ancient Gunnison River was wedged here by volcanic deposits and committed to a course from which it could not escape. Monolithic rock walls rise 2,000 feet above the river.
Proclaimed March 2, 1933; redesignated Oct. 21, 1999. Boundary changes: May 16, 1938; Oct. 28, 1939; April 13, 1960; July 13, 1984; Oct. 21, 1999; Nov. 11, 2003. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976; Oct. 21, 1999.
Acreage—32,950.03 Federal: 30,750.03 Nonfederal: 2,200. Wilderness area: 15,599.

Colorado National Monument
Fruita, CO 81521-0001
970-858-3617

Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, soaring arches, weird formations, dinosaur fossils, and remains of prehistoric Indian cultures reflect the environment and history of this colorful sandstone country.
Proclaimed May 24, 1911. Boundary changes: March 3, 1933; Aug. 7, 1959; Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,533.93, all federal.

Curecanti National Recreation Area
102 Elk Creek
Gunnison, CO 81230
970-641-2337

Three reservoirs—Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal—extend for 40 miles along the Gunnison River and the Black Canyon, with excellent water recreation, hiking, and camping. Blue Mesa Reservoir is the largest lake in Colorado.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Feb. 11, 1965.
Acreage—41,972.42, all federal.

Dinosaur National Monument
4545 E. Highway 40
Dinosaur, CO 81610-9724
(Also in Utah)
970-374-3000

The quarry here is the single most important Jurassic dinosaur paleontological site to be found anywhere. The monument also has a nearly complete stratigraphic geologic record.
Proclaimed Oct. 4, 1915. Boundary changes: July 14, 1938; Sept. 8, 1960; Feb. 21, 1963; Oct. 9, 1964; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—210,277.55 Federal: 205,685.54 Nonfederal: 4,592.01.

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 185
Florissant, CO 80816-0185
719-748-3253

A wealth of fossil insects, leaves, fishes, birds, and small mammals is preserved here. Few areas in the world yield more fossil species. Here too are standing petrified sequoia stumps.
Authorized Aug. 20, 1969.
Acreage—5,998.09 Federal: 5,992.32 Nonfederal: 5.77.

Great Sand Dunes National Park and **Great Sand Dunes National Preserve**
11500 Highway 150
Mosca, CO 81146-9798
719-378-2312

The tallest in North America, these dunes were deposited over thousands of years by winds blowing through the passes of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Includes all significant portions of sand deposits associated with the Great Sand Dunes system, as well as important archeological and cultural sites and unusual hydrologic features. The preserve, containing the entire surface watershed and primary topographic features interacting with the Great Sand Dunes, ranges in elevation from 8,000 to more than 13,000 feet and includes life zones from desert to alpine tundra.

Proclaimed March 17, 1932. Boundary changes: March 12, 1946; June 7, 1956; Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change/redesignation as a National Park and National Preserve authorized Nov. 22, 2000. Established Sept. 24, 2004. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976; Aug. 13, 1993.
*Acreage—**National Park:** 42,983.74 Federal: 40,430.37 Nonfederal: 2,553.37. **National Preserve:** 41,686 Federal: 41,676 Nonfederal: 10. Wilderness area: 75,225.*

Hovenweep National Monument
(See Utah)

Mesa Verde National Park
P.O. Box 8
Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330-0008
970-529-4465

These world-famous cliff dwellings and other works of the Ancestral Puebloan People are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.
Established June 29, 1906. Boundary changes: June 30, 1913; May 27, 1932; Dec. 23, 1963. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Sept. 6, 1978.
Acreage—52,121.93 Federal: 51,890.65 Nonfederal: 231.28. Wilderness area: 8,100.

Rocky Mountain National Park
1000 Highway 36
Estes Park, CO 80517-8397
970-586-1206

The park's rich scenery, typifying the massive grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, is accessible by Trail Ridge Road, which crosses the Continental Divide. Peaks towering more than 14,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers in these 415 square miles of the Rockies.
Established Jan. 26, 1915. Boundary changes: Feb. 14, 1917; Sept. 18, 1922; June 2, 1924; Feb. 24, 1925; June 9, 1926; July 17, 1930; Jan. 11, 1932; March 5, 1936; Aug. 24, 1949; June 27, 1950; April 21, 1959; Sept. 23, 1960; Oct. 26, 1974; Dec. 22, 1980; Nov. 29, 1989. Wilderness designated Dec. 22, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—265,828.41 Federal: 265,461.34 Nonfederal: 367.07. Wilderness area: 2,917.

Yucca House National Monument
c/o Mesa Verde National Park
P.O. Box 8
Mesa Verde National Park, CO 81330-0008
970-529-4465

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1919. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—33.87, all federal.

Connecticut

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Weir Farm National Historic Site
735 Nod Hill Road
Wilton, CT 06897-1309
203-834-1896

American Impressionist painter Julian Alden Weir's (1852-1919) home and studio remain intact here, together with the landscape that inspired his paintings and those by the group of artists with whom he associated. The site also contains the studio of the sculptor Mahonri Young (1877–1957).
Authorized Oct. 31, 1990. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1998.
Acreage—74.20 Federal: 68.05 Nonfederal: 6.15.

District of Columbia

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Constitution Gardens
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-426-6841

This 40-acre park was constructed during the American Revolution Bicentennial. On an island in a lake is a memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence.
Authorized Aug. 1, 1974; dedicated May 27, 1978.
Acreage—52, all federal.

Ford's Theatre National Historic Site
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-426-6924

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot while attending a play here at 511 Tenth Street, NW. He was carried across the street to the Petersen house, where he died the next morning. The museum beneath the theater contains portions of the Olroyd Collection of Lincolniana.
Act of April 7, 1866, provided for purchase of Ford's Theatre by Federal Government; designation changed to Lincoln Museum Feb. 12, 1932; redesignated Ford's Theatre (Lincoln Museum) April 14, 1965. House Where Lincoln Died authorized June 11, 1896. Both areas transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933; combined as Ford's Theatre National Historic Site June 23, 1970. Boundary change: June 23, 1970.
Acreage—0.29, all federal.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-426-6841

Located along the famous Cherry Tree Walk on the Tidal Basin near the national mall, this is a memorial not only to FDR, but also to his times. Twelve years of American history are traced through a sequence of four outdoor rooms—each devoted to one of FDR's four terms in office. Sculptures inspired by photographs depict the 32nd President: A 10-foot statue shows him in his wheeled chair; a bas-relief depicts him riding in a car during his first inaugural.
Authorized Sept. 5, 1959; dedicated May 2, 1997.
Acreage—7.50, all federal.

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site
1411 W Street, SE
Washington, DC 20020-4813
202-426-5961

From 1877 to 1895, this was the home of the nation's leading 19th-century African-American spokesman. Among other achievements, he was U.S. minister to Haiti in 1889.
Authorized as Frederick Douglass Home Sept. 5, 1962; redesignated Feb. 12, 1988.
Acreage—8.53 Federal: 8.08 Nonfederal: 0.45.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
(See Virginia)

Korean War Veterans Memorial
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-426-6841

Located southeast of the Lincoln Memorial on Independence Avenue, a grouping of 19 statues of infantry soldiers stand before a polished granite wall bearing the images of support personnel.
Authorized October 28, 1986; dedicated July 27, 1995.
Acreage—2.20, all federal.

Lincoln Memorial
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-426-6841

This classical structure of great beauty contains a marble statue 19 feet high of the Great Emancipator by sculptor Daniel Chester French. Architect of the building was Henry Bacon.
Authorized Feb. 9, 1911; dedicated May 30, 1922; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—107.43, all federal.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101-0001
703-289-2500

A living memorial to the 36th President, the park overlooks the Potomac River vista of the Capital. The design features 500 white pines and inscriptions on Texas granite.
Authorized Dec. 28, 1973; dedicated Sept. 27, 1974.
Acreage—17, all federal.

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site
1318 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005-3607
202-673-2402

This was the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women, established by Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935. It commemorates Bethune's leadership in the black women's rights movement from 1943 to 1949.
Designated Oct. 15, 1982; National Park Service administration authorized Dec. 11, 1991.
Acreage—0.07, all federal.

National Capital Parks
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0001
202-485-9880

The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises parks, parkways, and reservations in the District of Columbia, including such properties as the Battleground National Cemetery, the President's Parks (Lafayette Park north of the White House and the Ellipse south of the White House), a variety of military fortifications, and green areas.
Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—6,631.15 Federal: 6,482.69 Nonfederal: 148.46.

National Mall
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-485-9880

This landscaped park extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was defined as a principal axis in the L'Enfant Plan for the city of Washington.
Authorized July 16, 1790; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—146.35, all federal.

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-426-6841

Pennsylvania Avenue, linking the Capitol to the White House, serves as America's main street, providing a setting for parades and cultural activities. The site encompasses Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, several blocks of the Washington commercial district—including the Old Post Office—and a number of federal structures.
Designated Sept. 30, 1965.
Acreage—0.00.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
(See Maryland)

Rock Creek Park
3545 Williamsburg La., NW
Washington, DC 20008-1207
202-895-6004

One of the largest natural urban parks in the United States, this wooded preserve also contains a range of historic and recreational features in the midst of Washington.
Authorized Sept. 27, 1890; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—1,754.70, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt Island
c/o George Washington
Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101-0001
703-289-2500

On this wooded island sanctuary in the Potomac River, trails lead to an imposing statue of Roosevelt, the conservation-minded 26th President, by Paul Manship. His tenets on nature, manhood, youth, and the state are inscribed on tablets.
Authorized May 21, 1932; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933; memorial dedicated Oct. 27, 1967.
Acreage—88.50, all federal.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial
c/o National Mall and
Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-485-9880

This circular, colonnaded structure in the classic style introduced in this country by Jefferson memorializes the author of the Declaration of Independence and President from 1801 to 1809. The interior walls present inscriptions from his writings. The heroic statue was sculpted by Rudolph Evans; architects were John Russell Pope and his associates Otto Eggers and Daniel Higgins.
Authorized June 26, 1934; dedicated April 13, 1943.
Acreage—18.36, all federal.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial
c/o National Mall and
Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-485-9880

Located near the Lincoln Memorial at the west end of Constitution Gardens, the polished black granite wall is inscribed with the names of more than 58,000 persons who gave their lives in the Vietnam war or remain missing. The memorial was designed by Maya Ying Lin. The entrance plaza includes a flagstaff and a bronze statue of three Vietnam war servicemen sculpted by Frederick Hart. In 1993 the Vietnam Women's Memorial, by Glenna Goodacre, was added to represent the contribution of women Vietnam veterans.
Authorized July 1, 1980; dedicated Nov. 13, 1982.
Acreage—2, all federal.

Washington Monument
c/o National Mall and
Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-485-9880

A dominating feature of the Nation's Capital, this 555-foot obelisk honors the country's first President, George Washington. The architect-designer was Robert Mills, but Lt. Col. Thomas Casey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers redesigned and completed the monument.
Authorized Jan. 31, 1848; dedicated Feb. 21, 1885; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—106.01, all federal.

White House
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0001
202-619-6344

The White House has been the residence and office of the Presidents of the United States since November 1800, and it has become the symbol of the Presidency. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792, on the site selected by George Washington and included in the L'Enfant Plan; renovations were made 1949–52.
Transferred Aug. 10, 1933, to National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, the legal successor of three Federal Commissioners appointed by the President under act of July 16, 1790,

who directed initial construction. Their authority developed through acts of May 1, 1802; April 29, 1816; March 3, 1849; March 2, 1867; July 1, 1898; Feb. 26, 1925; March 3, 1933; and Executive Order of June 10, 1933. Under act of Sept. 22, 1961, "the White House . . . shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916" and supplementary and amendatory acts.
Acreage—18.07, all federal.

World War II Memorial
c/o National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242-0004
202-426-6841

The World War II Memorial honors the 16 million Americans who served during World War II, along with the millions who supported them on the home front during a time of unprecedented national unity. A wall contains 4,000 gold stars symbolizing the over 400,000 Americans who died during the war.
Authorized May 25, 1993. Dedicated May 29, 2004.
Acreage—7.5, all federal.

Florida

Big Cypress National Preserve
H.C.R. 61, Box 110
Ochopee, FL 34141
239-695-2000

This large area protects the watershed for the threatened ecosystem of South Florida. Subtropical plant and animal life abounds in a park that is home to endangered species such as the Florida panther and the red-cockaded woodpecker.
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974. Boundary change: April 29, 1988.
Acreage—720,567.25 Federal: 648,190.88 Nonfederal: 72,376.37.

Biscayne National Park
9700 SW 328 Street
Homestead, FL 33033-5634
305-230-7275

Subtropical islands form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The park protects interrelated marine systems including mangrove shoreline, bay communities, subtropical keys, and the northernmost coral reef in the United States.
Authorized as a national monument Oct. 18, 1968; redesignated and enlarged June 28, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—172,924.07 Federal: 170,955.77 Nonfederal: 1,968.30. Land area: 4,446.23.

Canaveral National Seashore
308 Julia Street
Titusville, FL 32796-3521
321-267-1110

Twenty-five miles of undeveloped barrier island preserve the natural beach, dune, marsh, and lagoon habitats for many species of birds. The Kennedy Space Center occupies the southern end of the island and temporary closures are possible due to launch-related activities.
Established Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—57,661.69 Federal: 57,647.69 Nonfederal: 14.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Drive South
St. Augustine, FL 32084-3699
904-829-6506

Construction of this, the oldest masonry fort in the continental United States, was started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, first permanent settlement by Europeans in the continental United States, 1565. The floor plan is the result of modernization work done in the 18th century.
Proclaimed Fort Marion National Monument Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed June 5, 1942.
Boundary changes: June 29, 1936; July 5, 1960; Dec. 23, 2004.
Acreage—20.21 Federal: 20.18 Nonfederal: 0.03.

De Soto National Memorial
P.O. Box 15390
Bradenton, FL 34280-5390
941-792-0458

The landing of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in Florida in 1539 and the first extensive organized exploration of what is now the southern United States by Europeans are commemorated here.
Authorized March 11, 1948. Boundary change: Sept. 8, 1960.
Acreage—26.84 Federal: 24.78 Nonfederal: 2.06.

Dry Tortugas National Park
c/o Everglades National Park
40001 State Road 9336
Homestead, FL 33034-6733
305-242-7700

Fort Jefferson was built 1846–66 to help control the Florida Straits. It is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world. The bird refuge and marine life are notable features.
Proclaimed Fort Jefferson National Monument Jan. 4, 1935; renamed and redesignated Oct. 26, 1992.
Acreage—64,701.22 Federal: 61,481.22 Nonfederal: 3,220. Land area: 39.28.

Everglades National Park
40001 State Road 9336
Homestead, FL 33034-6733
305-242-7700

This largest remaining subtropical wilderness in the coterminous United States has extensive freshwater and saltwater areas, open sawgrass prairies, and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds.
Authorized May 30, 1934; established Dec. 6, 1947. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Sept. 14, 1959; Sept. 2, 1960; Sept. 12, 1964; Oct. 17, 1969; Dec. 13, 1989; Dec. 23, 2004. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—1,508,537.9 Federal: 1,505,975.61 Nonfederal: 2,562.29. Wilderness area: 1,296,500. Water area: 625,000.

Fort Caroline National Memorial
12713 Fort Caroline Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225-1240
904-641-7155

Two centuries of French and Spanish colonial rivalry in North America began here with the establishment of a French Huguenot settlement, 1564–65.
Authorized Sept. 21, 1950. Boundary changes: April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 19, 1979.
Acreage—138.39 Federal: 133.15 Nonfederal: 5.24.

Fort Matanzas National Monument
c/o Castillo de San Marcos
National Monument
1 Castillo Drive South
St. Augustine, FL 32084-3699
904-471-0116

This Spanish fort was built, 1740–42, to warn St. Augustine of British or other enemy approach from the south.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 9, 1935; March 24, 1948.
Acreage—300.11 Federal: 298.51 Nonfederal: 1.60

Gulf Islands National Seashore
1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561-5000
850-934-2600
(See also Mississippi)

Offshore islands have sparkling white sand beaches, historic fortifications, and nature trails. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and military forts. All areas in Florida are accessible by car.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—137,990.97 Federal: 99,616.72 Nonfederal: 38,374.25. Land area: 19,445.46. (Acreage figures are for entire park, Florida and Mississippi units.)

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve
13165 Mt. Pleasant Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225-1227
904-641-7155

Named for the American Indians who lived here for more than 3,000 years, the preserve encompasses Atlantic coastal marshes, islands, tidal creeks, and the estuaries of the St. Johns and Nassau rivers. Besides traces of Indian life, remains of Spanish, French, and English colonial ventures can be found as well as southern plantation life and 19th-century military activities.
Authorized Feb. 16, 1988. Boundary change: Oct. 5, 2004.
Acreage—46,286.91 Federal: 8,941.15 Nonfederal: 37,345.76.

Georgia

Andersonville National Historic Site
496 Cemetery Road
Andersonville, GA 31711-9707
229-924-0343

This Civil War prisoner-of-war camp commemorates the sacrifices by American prisoners not only in the 1861–65 conflict but in all wars. The prison site is partially reconstructed. Includes National Prisoner of War Museum and Andersonville National Cemetery (16,000 interments, 1,004 unidentified).
Authorized Oct. 16, 1970.
Acreage—514.61 Federal: 480.88 Nonfederal: 33.73.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Atlanta, GA 30350-3400
770-399-8070

A series of sites along a 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River, north of Atlanta, is preserved so the public can enjoy recreation and visit historic spots.
Established Aug. 15, 1978. Boundary change: Oct. 30, 1984.
Acreage—9,270.70 Federal: 4,816.75 Nonfederal: 4,453.95.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
P.O. Box 2128
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742-0128
706-866-9241
(Also in Tennessee)

A major Confederate victory on Chickamauga Creek in Georgia, Sept. 19–20, 1863, was countered by Union victories at Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Nov. 23–25, 1863. This was the first national military park.
Established Aug. 19, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Aug. 9, 1939; March 5, 1942; June 24, 1948; Feb. 24, 2003.
Acreage—9,037.98 Federal: 8,314.35 Nonfederal: 723.63.

Cumberland Island National Seashore
P.O. Box 806
St. Marys, GA 31558-0806
912-882-4335

Magnificent and unspoiled beaches and dunes, marshes, and freshwater lakes, along with historic sites, make up the largest of Georgia's Golden Isles. Accessible by tour boat only.
Established Oct. 23, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978; Dec. 8, 2004. Wilderness designated Sept. 8, 1982. Designated a Biosphere Reserve in 1986.
Acreage—36,415.13 Federal: 19,472.72 Nonfederal: 16,942.41. Land area: 26,153.10. Wilderness area: 8,840.

Fort Frederica National Monument
Route 9, Box 286-C
St. Simons Island, GA 31522-9710
912-638-3639

Gen. James E. Oglethorpe built this British town and fort in 1736–48 during the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of what is now the southeastern United States.
Authorized May 26, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 20, 1950; May 16, 1958; July 3, 1984; Nov. 30, 2004.
Acreage—241.42 Federal: 239.19 Nonfederal: 2.23.

Fort Pulaski National Monument
P.O. Box 30757
Savannah, GA 31410-0757
912-786-5787

Fort Pulaski took 18 years and 25 million bricks to build, but in 30 hours, new, experimental rifled cannon tore great, gaping holes in its walls, forcing the Confederate garrison to surrender in 1862. The strategy of warfare and the role of fortifications was changed forever.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 25, 1959.
Acreage—5,623.10 Federal: 5,365.13 Nonfederal: 257.97.

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
300 N. Bond St.
Plains, GA 31780-0392
229-824-4104

The rural southern culture of Plains, Georgia, had a large influence in molding the character and in shaping the political policies of the 39th President of the United States. The site includes President Carter's residence and boyhood home. The Plains High School serves as the park visitor center. The railroad depot, which served as campaign headquarters during the 1976 election, houses additional exhibits. The area surrounding the residence is under the protection of the Secret Service, and no attempt should be made to enter.
Authorized Dec. 23, 1987.
Acreage—70.54 Federal: 47.54 Nonfederal: 23.00.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
905 Kennesaw
Mountain Drive
Kennesaw, GA 30152
770-427-4686

Eleven miles of Union and Confederate earthworks are preserved within the park. These earthworks mark the sites of the battles of Kolb's Farm, June 22, 1864, and Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864. Gen. William T. Sherman's southward advance was temporarily halted here by Gen. Joseph T. Johnston and the stalwart defense of his Confederates.
Authorized as a national battlefield site Feb. 8, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated June 26, 1935. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1939.
Acreage—2,884.14 Federal: 2,879.60 Nonfederal: 4.54.

Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
450 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, GA 30312-0526
404-331-5190

The birthplace, church, and grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, compose this park. The park visitor center has exhibits and films on Dr. King. The surrounding 68.19-acre preservation district includes Sweet Auburn, the economic and cultural center of Atlanta's African-American community during most of the 20th century.
Established Oct. 10, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 5, 2004.
Acreage—38.66 Federal: 13.53 Nonfederal: 25.13.

Ocmulgee National Monument
1207 Emery Highway
Macon, GA 31217-4399
478-752-8257

Traces of 12,000 years of Southeastern culture from Ice Age Indians to the historic Creek Confederacy are preserved here. The park includes the massive temple mounds of a Mississippian Indian ceremonial complex that thrived between 900 and 1100 and many artifacts.
Authorized June 14, 1934. Boundary changes: June 13, 1941; July 9, 1991.
Acreage—701.54, all federal.

Fort Pulaski National Monument

Guam

War in the Pacific National Historical Park
460 N. Marine Dr.
Piti, GU 96915
671-472-7240

The 1944 recapture of Guam by American forces during World World II is interpreted at seven units on this island, from the summit of Mt. Tenjo (1,033 ft.) to the submerged war relics on the offshore coral reefs (132 feet deep).
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage—2,036,98 Federal: 957.52 Nonfederal: 1,079.46. Water area: 1,002.

Hawaii

Haleakalā National Park
P.O. Box 369
Makawao, Maui, HI 96768-0369
808-572-4400

A variety of areas, from the summit to the ocean, protect fragile native Hawaiian ecosystems, rare and endangered species, and cultural sites.
Established as a part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; renamed Sept. 13, 1960. Boundary changes: Feb. 12, 1927; Jan. 10, 1969; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.
Acreage—29,093.67 Federal: 29,093.52 Nonfederal: 0.15 Wilderness area: 19,270.

Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park
P.O. Box 52
Hawai'i National Park, HI 96718-0052
808-985-6000

Erupting volcanoes, rare and endangered plant and animal communities, and prehistoric sites are special features of the park.
Established as part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; renamed Sept. 22, 1961. Boundary changes: May 1, 1922; April 11, 1928; June 20, 1938; Dec. 3, 1940; July 1, 1961; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 12, 1998. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 10, 1987.
Acreage—323,431.38, all federal. Wilderness area: 131,542.

Kalaupapa National Historical Park
P.O. Box 2222
Kalaupapa, HI 96742-2222
808-567-6802

This park contains the site of the Molokai Island Hansen's disease (leprosy) settlement (1886–1969), areas relating to early settlement, and habitats for rare and endangered species.
Authorized Dec. 22, 1980.
Acreage—10,778.88 Federal: 22.88 Nonfederal: 10,756. Water area: 2,000.

Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park
73-4786 Kanalani Street, #14
Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2608
808-329-6881

This was the site of important Hawaiian settlements before the arrival of European explorers. It includes coastal areas, three large fishponds, a house site, and other archeological remnants. The park is intended to preserve the native culture of Hawai'i.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,160.91 Federal: 615.90 Nonfederal: 545.01.

Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park
P.O. Box 129
Honaunau, HI 96726-0129
808-328-2326

Until 1819, vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers could escape death by reaching this sacred ground. The park includes ancient house sites, royal fishponds, coconut groves, and spectacular shore scenery.
Authorized as City of Refuge National Historical Park July 26, 1955; renamed Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Dec. 16, 2002.
Acreage—419.80 Federal: 181.80 Nonfederal: 238.

Pu'ukoholā Heiau National Historic Site
P.O. Box 44340
Kawaihae, HI 96743-4340
808-882-7218

Ruins of Pu'ukoholā Heiau ("Temple on the Hill of the Whale"), built by King Kamehameha the Great during his rise to power, are preserved.
Authorized Aug. 17, 1972.
Acreage—86.24 Federal: 60.95 Nonfederal: 25.29.

USS *Arizona* Memorial
1 Arizona Memorial Place
Honolulu, HI 96818-3145
808-422-2771

This memorial, designed by architect Alfred Preis, marks the spot where the USS *Arizona* was sunk in Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, during the Japanese attack.
Established Sept. 9, 1980. The memorial is owned by the U.S. Navy and administered by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement.
Acreage—10.50, all federal.

Idaho

City of Rocks National Reserve
P.O. Box 169
Almo, ID 83312-0169
208-824-5519

Scenic granite spires and sculptured rock formations dominate this landscape. Remnants of the California Trail are still visible in the area. Recreational opportunities include rock climbing and camping. LIMITED FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988. Administered cooperatively by the National Park Service and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.
Acreage—14,107.19 Federal: 9,226.99 Nonfederal: 4,880.20.

Craters of the Moon National Monument and **Craters of the Moon National Preserve**
P.O. Box 29
Arco, ID 83213-0029
208-527-3257

Twisted, splattered lava, steep-sided cinder cones, tubelike caves, and lava flows 2,100 years old produce an amazing landscape. Administered cooperatively by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.
Proclaimed May 2, 1924. Boundary changes: July 23, 1928; July 9, 1930; June 5, 1936; July 18, 1941; Nov. 19, 1962; Nov. 9, 2000. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970. Preserve designated Aug. 21, 2002.
Acreage—304,727.05, all federal. Wilderness area: 43,243.

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument
221 North State Street
P.O. Box 570
Hagerman, ID 83332-0570
208-837-4793

Extraordinary fossils from the Pliocene Epoch, 3.5 million years ago, are covered in sediment from the Snake River Plain. The Hagerman Horse Quarry, a National Natural Landmark, and more than 200 fossilized plant and animal species are here. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988.
Acreage—4,351.15 Federal: 4,334.65 Nonfederal: 16.50.

Minidoka Internment National Monument
221 N. State Street
P.O. Box 570
Hagerman, ID 83332
208-837-4793

The history and cultural resources associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II are interpreted at this site. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Authorized Jan. 17, 2001.
Acreage—72.75, all federal.

Nez Perce
National Historical Park
36063 U.S. Highway 95
Spalding, ID 83540-9715
208-843-2261
(Also in Montana, Oregon, and Washington)

The park's 38 sites, spreading across Idaho, Washington, and Montana, commemorate the Nez Perce. Six sites are owned and managed by the National Park Service at Spalding, Canoe Camp, Buffalo Eddy, East Kamiah, White Bird Battlefield, and Big Hole National Battlefield.
Authorized May 15, 1965. Boundary change: Oct. 30, 1992.
Acreage—2,494.59 Federal: 2,218.69 Nonfederal: 275.90.

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Illinois

Lincoln Home
National Historic Site
413 S. Eighth Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1905
217-492-4241

Abraham Lincoln resided in this house for 17 years before he became President. The surrounding historic district preserves the 1860s environment in which the Lincoln family lived.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1971.
Acreage—12.24 Federal: 12.03 Nonfederal: 0.21.

Indiana

George Rogers Clark
National Historical Park
401 S. Second Street
Vincennes, IN 47591-1001
812-882-1776

A classical memorial building, located near the site of old Fort Sackville, commemorates the capture of the fort from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779, and the subsequent settlement of the region north of the Ohio River. The statue was sculpted by Hermon MacNeil.
Authorized July 23, 1966.
Acreage—26.17, all federal.

Indiana Dunes
National Lakeshore
1100 N. Mineral Springs Road
Porter, IN 46304-1299
219-926-7561

Dunes rise 180 feet above Lake Michigan's southern shore with beaches, bogs, marshes, swamps, and prairie remnants. Historic sites include an 1822 homestead and 1900s family farm. The Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education and the Indiana Dunes Environmental Learning Center provide day-use and residential programs.
Authorized Nov. 5, 1966. Boundary changes: Oct. 18, 1976; Dec. 28, 1980; Oct. 29, 1986; Oct. 23, 1992.
Acreage—15,067.38 Federal: 10,759.54 Nonfederal: 4,307.84.

Lincoln Boyhood
National Memorial
3027 E. South St.
Lincoln City, IN 47552-1816
812-937-4541

Abraham Lincoln lived on this southern Indiana farm from 1816 to 1830. During that time, he grew from a 7-year-old boy to a 21-year-old man. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried here.
Authorized Feb. 19, 1962.
Acreage—199.65 Federal: 180.81 Nonfederal: 18.84.

Iowa

Effigy Mounds
National Monument
151 Highway 76
Harpers Ferry, IA 52146-7519
563-873-3491

The monument preserves 206 prehistoric American Indian mound sites built along the Mississippi River between 450 B.C. and A.D. 1300, including 31 effigy mounds in the shapes of birds and bears. These mounds are outstanding examples of a significant phase of mound-building culture. The monument

also protects wildlife and other natural features of the area. Proclaimed Oct. 25, 1949. Boundary changes: May 27, 1961; Oct. 31, 1983, Oct. 19, 2000.
Acreage—2,526.39, all federal.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
110 Parkside Drive
West Branch, IA 52358-0607
319-643-2541

The site commemorates the life of the 31st U.S. President. Includes the cottage where Hoover was born, a blacksmith shop, the first West Branch schoolhouse, the Friends Meetinghouse where the Hoover family worshipped, the Hoover Presidential Library-Museum, and the graves of President and Mrs. Hoover. Authorized Aug. 12, 1965.
Acreage—186.80 Federal: 181.11 Nonfederal: 5.69

Kansas

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site
1515 SE Monroe St.
Topeka, KS 66612-1143
785-354-4273

The 1954 landmark Supreme Court decision in *Oliver L. Brown, et. al. v. the Topeka Board of Education, et. al.* concluded that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," effectively ending legal racial segregation in the public schools of this country. That decision is commemorated at the former Monroe Elementary School, one of four segregated schools for African American children in Topeka.
Established Oct. 26, 1992.
Acreage—1.85, all federal.

Fort Larned National Historic Site
Route 3, Box 69
Larned, KS 67550-9321
620-285-6911

This military outpost was established midway along the Santa Fe Trail in 1859 to protect the mail and travelers. The fort served as a bureau for the Indian Agency during much of the 1860s and was a key military base of operations during the Indian War of 1868–69.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.
Acreage—718.39 Federal: 679.66 Nonfederal: 38.73.

Fort Scott National Historic Site
P.O. Box 918
Old Fort Boulevard
Fort Scott, KS 66701-0918
620-223-0310

Established in 1842 as a base for the U.S. Army's peacekeeping efforts along the "permanent Indian frontier," the fort was manned by dragoon and infantry soldiers who served in the Mexican War, provided armed escorts for parties on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, surveyed unmapped country, and maintained contact with Plains Indians. The post was abandoned in 1853, but during the Civil War it was reactivated and served as headquarters for the post of southeast Kansas.
Authorized Oct. 19, 1978.
Acreage—16.69, all federal.

Nicodemus National Historic Site
304 Washington Avenue
Bogue, KS 67625-9719
785-839-4233

Nicodemus, Kansas, is the only remaining western town established by African Americans during the reconstruction period, and represents the western expansion and settlement of the Great Plains. The site includes five buildings: The First Baptist Church, St. Francis Hotel, Nicodemus School District Number One, African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Township Hall (Only the African Methodist Episcopal Church is owned by the National Park Service.) UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Established Nov. 12, 1996
Acreage—161.35 Federal: .17 Nonfederal: 161.18.

Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve
P.O. Box 585
226 Broadway Street
Cottonwood Falls, KS 66845
620-273-6034

This nationally significant example of the once vast tallgrass prairie ecosystem also includes historic buildings and cultural resources of the Spring Hill Ranch in the Flint Hills region of Kansas. The federal government will own up to 180 acres, with the National Park Trust—the purchaser of the property in 1994—retaining ownership of the rest of the preserve. The National Park Service will manage and operate the entire preserve under a public-private agreement. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Established November 12, 1996.
Acreage—10,894 Federal: 32.26 Nonfederal: 10,861.74.

Kentucky

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site
2995 Lincoln Farm Road
Hodgenville, KY 42748-9707
270-358-3137

A cabin, symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.
Established as Abraham Lincoln National Park July 17, 1916; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated a national historical park Aug. 11, 1939; renamed and redesignated Sept. 8, 1959. Boundary changes: May 27, 1949; April 11, 1972; Nov. 6, 1998.
Acreage—344.50, all federal.

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
(See Tennessee)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1848
Middlesboro, KY 40965-1848
606-248-2817
(Also in Virginia and Tennessee)

This mountain pass on the Wilderness Road, explored by Daniel Boone, developed into a main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration for settlement of the Old West and an important military objective in the Civil War.
Authorized June 11, 1940. Boundary changes: July 26, 1961; Oct. 26, 1974; Jan. 23, 2004.
Acreage—20,507.98 Federal: 20,498.22 Nonfederal: 9.76.

Mammoth Cave National Park
P.O. Box 7
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259-0007
270-758-2328

The park was established to preserve the cave system, including Mammoth Cave, the scenic river valleys of the Green and Nolin rivers, and a section of the hilly country of south central Kentucky. This is the longest recorded cave system in the world, with more than 350 miles explored and mapped.
Authorized May 25, 1926; established July 1, 1941. Boundary changes: May 14, 1934; Aug. 28, 1937; Dec. 3, 1940; June 5, 1942. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1990.
Acreage—52,830.19 Federal: 52,003.24 Nonfederal: 826.95.

Louisiana

Cane River Creole National Historical Park
400 Rapides Drive
Natchitoches, LA 71457
318-352-0383

This park is part of the 40,000-acre Cane River National Heritage Area. It consists of Oakland Plantation and portions of Magnolia Plantation. Both demonstrate the history of colonization, frontier influences, French Creole architecture and culture, cotton agriculture, slavery, and social practices over 200 years.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1994.
Acreage—206.86 Federal: 62.39 Nonfederal: 144.47.

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve
419 Decatur Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-589-3882

The park consists of Barataria, Chalmette Battlefield, the French Quarter, and the Acadian units. The Acadian Cultural Center, the Prairie Acadian Cultural Center at Eunice, and the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center at Thibodaux interpret Cajun culture and history. Barataria, south of New Orleans, has trails and canoe tours through bottomland hardwood forests, swamp, and marsh. Chalmette, east of New Orleans, was the scene of the 1815 Battle of New Orleans. The French Quarter unit interprets the ethnic population of the Delta.
Chalmette Unit established as Chalmette Monument and Grounds March 4, 1907; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; reestablished as Chalmette National Historical Park Aug. 10, 1939; incorporated in new park authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,004.90 Federal: 14,475.26 Nonfederal: 5,529.64.

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park
419 Decatur Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-589-4806

The park will interpret jazz as it has evolved in New Orleans and assist a range of organizations involved with jazz and its history.
Authorized Oct. 31, 1994.
Acreage—5.13, all nonfederal.

Poverty Point National Monument
c/o Poverty Point State Commemorative Area
P.O. Box 248
Epps, LA 71237
318-926-5492

Located in northeastern Louisiana, this park commemorates a culture that thrived during the first and second millennia B.C. Today this site, which contains some of the largest prehistoric earthworks in North America, continues to be managed by the state of Louisiana. State park facilities are open to the public.
NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 31, 1988.
Acreage—910.85, all nonfederal.

Vicksburg National Military Park
(See Mississippi)

Maine

Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0177
207-288-3338

The sea sets the mood here, uniting the rugged coastal area of Mount Desert Island, picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland, and the spectacular cliffs of Isle au Haut.
Proclaimed Sieur de Monts National Monument July 8, 1916; established as Lafayette National Park Feb. 26, 1919; renamed Acadia National Park Jan. 19, 1929. Boundary changes: Jan. 19, 1929; May 23, 1930; May 29, 1935; Aug. 24, 1935; June 6, 1942; Dec. 22, 1944; July 30, 1947; Sept. 7, 1949; Aug. 1, 1950; July 24, 1956; Oct. 3, 1966; March 4, 1968; March 12, 1968; Oct. 15, 1982. Permanent boundary established May 1986.
Acreage—47,389.67 Federal: 46,139.25 Nonfederal: 1,250.42.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
NPS Appalachian National Scenic Trail Office
c/o Harpers Ferry Center
P.O. Box 50
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
304-535-6278

for public inquiries:
Appalachian Trail Conservancy
P.O. Box 807
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0807
304-535-6331

Approximately 2,150 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, to Springer Mountain, Georgia. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,175 miles.
Acreage—227,000.55 Federal: 169,473.59 Nonfederal: 57,526.96.

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site
c/o Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609-0177
207-288-3338

The attempted French settlement of 1604, which led to the founding of New France, is commemorated on Saint Croix Island in the Saint Croix River on the Canadian border. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized as a national monument June 8, 1949; redesignated Sept. 25, 1984.
Acreage—44.90 Federal: 28.44 Nonfederal: 16.46.

Maryland

Antietam National Battlefield
P.O. Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782-0158
301-432-5124

Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North was ended on this battlefield in 1862. Antietam (Sharpsburg) National Cemetery—5,032 interments, 1,836 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established as a national battlefield site Aug. 30, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: May 14, 1940; April 22, 1960; May 31, 1962; Nov. 10, 1978.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments: 1866. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—3,255.89 Federal: 2725.01 Nonfederal: 530.88.
Cemetery acreage: 11.36, all federal.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Assateague Island National Seashore
7206 National Seashore Lane
Berlin, MD 21811-2540
410-641-1441
(Also in Virginia)

This 37-mile barrier island, with sandy beaches, migratory waterfowl, and wild ponies, includes the 9,021-acre Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Authorized Sept. 21, 1965. Boundary change: July 10, 1992.
Acreage—39,726.75 Federal: 17,865.50 Nonfederal: 21,861.25. Land area: 15,977.67. Water area: 22,079.

Catoctin Mountain Park
6602 Foxville Road
Thurmont, MD 21788-0158
301-663-9388

Part of the forested ridge that forms the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains in Maryland, this mountain park has sparkling streams and panoramic vistas of the Monocacy Valley.
Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; renamed July 12, 1954. Boundary change: July 12, 1954.
Acreage—5,809.87 Federal: 5,808.74 Nonfederal: 1.13.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
1850 Dual Highway, Suite 100
Hagerstown, MD 21740
301-714-2201
(Also in the District of Columbia and West Virginia)

The park follows the route of the 184.5-mile canal along the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Cumberland, Md. The canal was built between 1828 and 1850.
Placed under National Park Service Sept. 23, 1938; upper canal proclaimed a national monument Jan. 18, 1961; established as a national historical park Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—19,586.49 Federal: 14,463.77 Nonfederal: 5,122.72

Clara Barton National Historic Site
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo, MD 20812-1201
301-320-1410

This 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was for seven years headquarters of that organization.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—8.59, all federal.

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
End of East Fort Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21230-5393
410-962-4290

Successful defense of this fort in the War of 1812, Sept. 13–14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."
Authorized as a national park March 3, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 11, 1939. Boundary change: June 5, 1936.
Acreage—43.26, all federal.

Great Falls Tavern, mid-19th century . . .

Fort Washington Park
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20020-6722
301-763-4600

This fort across the Potomac from Mount Vernon was built to protect Washington, D.C. Construction was begun in 1814 to replace an 1809 fort destroyed during the War of 1812. The park also has recreational facilities.
Transfer from War Dept. authorized May 29, 1930, effective Aug. 12, 1940.
Acreage—341, all federal

George Washington Memorial Parkway
(See Virginia)

Greenbelt Park
6565 Greenbelt Road
Greenbelt, MD 20770-3207
301-344-3948

Just 12 miles from Washington, D.C., this woodland park offers urban dwellers access to many forms of outdoor recreation, including camping all year.
Transferred from Public Housing Authority Aug. 3, 1950.
Acreage—1,175.99 Federal: 1,175.42 Nonfederal: 0.57.

Hampton National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
Towson, MD 21286-1397
410-823-1309

This remnant of a vast landholding includes a Georgian mansion, gardens and grounds, and original stone slave quarters.
Designated June 22, 1948. Boundary changes: Dec. 23, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—62.04, all federal.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)

Monocacy National Battlefield
4801 Urbana Pike
Frederick, MD 21704-7307
301-662-3515

In a battle here on July 9, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed Early's advance on Washington, D.C., however, enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of the capital.
Authorized as Monocacy National Military Park, June 21,

. . . more than 100 years later, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.

1934. Reauthorized and redesignated Oct. 21, 1976. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,647.01 Federal: 1,550.24 Nonfederal: 96.77.

Piscataway Park
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20020-6722
301-763-4600

The tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac is preserved by this park, a pilot project in the use of easements to protect significant places from obtrusive urban expansion.
Authorized Oct. 4, 1961. Boundary changes: July 19, 1966; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—4,695.18 Federal: 4,580.57 Nonfederal: 114.61.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
P.O. Box B
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
304-535-4014
(District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia)

The Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail is a partnership to develop and sustain a system of locally-managed trails for non-motorized travel between the mouth of the Potomac River and the Allegheny Highlands. Segments include Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Towpath, Mount Vernon Trail, Potomac Heritage Trail (within George Washington Memorial Parkway), Laurel Highlands Hiking Trail, and Great Allegheny Passage. Additional segments are being planned and proposed. The trail is also a component of the National Trails System.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 704 miles.
Acreage—undetermined.

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
6655 Rosehill Road
Port Tobacco, MD 20677-3400
301-934-6027

Haberdeventure, a Georgian mansion built in 1771 near Port Tobacco, Md., was the home of Thomas Stone (1743–87). A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Stone was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775–78 and 1783–84.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—328.25 Federal: 321.97 Nonfederal: 6.28.

Massachusetts

Adams
National Historical Park
135 Adams Street
Quincy, MA 02169
617-773-1177

The park includes the home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, of U.S. Minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, and of the writers and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams; and the birthplaces of both presidents and United First Parish Church, location of the Adams Crypt.
Designated Adams Mansion National Historic Site Dec. 9, 1946; renamed Nov. 26, 1952; redesignated Nov. 2, 1998. Boundary changes: Nov. 26, 1952; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Oct. 10, 1980; Nov. 2, 1998.
Acreage—23.82 Federal: 9.17 Nonfederal: 14.65.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Boston African American
National Historic Site
46 Joy Street
Boston, MA 02114-4025
617-742-5415

The site contains 15 pre-Civil War African American history structures, linked by the 1.6-mile Black Heritage Trail. The meeting house is the oldest standing African American church in the U.S. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' memorial to Robert Gould Shaw, the white officer who first led African American troops during the Civil War, stands on the trail.
Authorized Oct. 10, 1980.
Acreage—0.59, all nonfederal.

Boston Harbor Islands
National Recreation Area
c/o Boston Support Office
BHI Project Manager
15 State Street
Boston MA 02109
617-223-5060

Thirty islands in Boston Harbor make up this treasure of natural and cultural resources and recreational amenities at the doorstep of a major Northeast urban area. The facility is to be managed by a partnership of current managers and owners along with the National Park Service.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—1,482.25 Federal: 245.51 Nonfederal: 1,236.74.

Boston
National Historical Park
Charlestown Navy Yard
Visitor Center
Boston, MA 02129-4543
617-242-5601

The events and ideas associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States provide the common thread linking the sites that compose this park, among them Bunker Hill, Old North Church, Paul Revere House, Faneuil Hall, Old State House, and a portion of the Charlestown Navy Yard, including USS *Constitution.*
Authorized Oct. 1, 1974. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980.
Acreage—43.42 Federal: 37.46 Nonfederal: 5.96.

Cape Cod National Seashore
99 Marconi Site Road
Wellfleet, MA 02667-0250
508-349-3785

Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes make up this park on outer Cape Cod. It stretches 40 miles from Chatham to Provincetown. Its many cultural remnants include Marconi's Wireless Station site.
Authorized Aug. 7, 1961; established June 1, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978; Oct. 26, 1998.
Acreage—43,608.48 Federal: 27,482.73 Nonfederal: 16,125.75. Land area: 27,700.

Frederick Law Olmsted
National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, MA 02445-5930
617-566-1689

This was the first large scale landscape architecture office in the United States, founded by Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. and continued by his sons. The site includes the Olmsted Archives and the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1979. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1998.
Acreage—7.21, all federal.

Adams National Historical Park

John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site
83 Beals Street
Brookline, MA 02446-6010
617-566-7937

This is the birthplace and early boyhood home of the 35th President. It represents the social and political beginnings of one of the world's most prominent families and contains furnishings and memorabilia from the president's childhood.
Authorized May 26, 1967.
Acreage—0.09, all federal.

Longfellow National Historic Site
105 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138-3407
617-876-4491

The Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House, George Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston (1775–1776) was later home to poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and family (1837-1950). Here Longfellow hosted writers, artists, and statesmen who helped kindle the "American Renaissance." There are decorative and fine arts, a library, and a research archive.
Authorized Oct. 9, 1972.
Acreage—1.98, all federal.

Lowell National Historical Park
67 Kirk Street
Lowell, MA 01852-1029
978-970-5000.

The history of America's Industrial Revolution is commemorated in downtown Lowell. The Boott Cotton Mills Museum with its weave room of 88 operating looms, "mill girl" boarding houses, the Suffolk Mill turbine, and guided tours tell the story of the transition from farm to factory, chronicle immigrant and labor history, and trace industrial technology.
Authorized June 5, 1978. Boundary changes: June 4, 1980; March 27, 1987.
Acreage—141.34 Federal: 31.49 Nonfederal: 109.85.

Minute Man National Historical Park
174 Liberty Street
Concord, MA 01742
978-369-6993

Scene of the "shot heard round the world" that began the Revolutionary War on April 19, 1775, the park includes restored sections of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord; North Bridge; Minute Man Statue; historic monuments and structures; and the Wayside, home of American authors.
Designated a national historic site April 14, 1959; redesignated Sept. 21, 1959. Boundary change: Oct. 24, 1992.
Acreage—970.83 Federal: 794.37 Nonfederal: 176.46.

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park
33 William Street
New Bedford, MA 02740
508-996-4095

This is the only National Park Service site to commemorate whaling and its contribution to American history. The park includes a 34-acre National Historic Landmark District, the schooner *Ernestina*, and a number of cultural institutions, including the New Bedford Whaling Museum.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—34 Federal: .34 Nonfederal: 33.66.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Custom House
174 Derby Street
Salem, MA 01970-5186
978-740-1660

Recalling the time when Salem traded in the East Indies and throughout the world, the site includes 18th- and 19th-century wharves, the Custom House, the bonded warehouse, the West India Goods Store, the 17th-century Narbonne-Hale house, and the home of 18th-century merchant E. H. Derby.
Designated March 17, 1938. Boundary changes: Dec. 12, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978; June 27, 1988.
Acreage—9.02 Federal: 8.93 Nonfederal: 0.09.

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site
244 Central Street
Saugus, MA 01906-2107
781-233-0050

The site of the first integrated ironworks in North America (1646–68) includes the reconstructed blast furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill and a restored 17th-century house.
Authorized April 5, 1968.
Acreage—8.51, all federal.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site
1 Armory Square
Springfield, MA 01105-1299
413-734-8551

From 1794 to 1968 Springfield Armory was a center for the manufacture of U.S. military small arms and the scene of important technological advances. The Armory Museum protects one of the world's most extensive firearms collections.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974; established March 21, 1978.
Acreage—54.93 Federal: 20.60 Nonfederal: 34.33.

Michigan

Isle Royale National Park
800 East Lakeshore Drive
Houghton, MI 49931-1895
906-482-0984

This forested island, the largest in Lake Superior, is distinguished by its wilderness character, timber wolves, moose herd, and pre-Columbian copper mines.
Authorized March 3, 1931. Boundary changes: May 28, 1934; June 20, 1938; March 6, 1942; Aug. 14, 1958; April 11, 1972; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.
Acreage—571,790.11 Federal: 539,281.87 Nonfederal: 32,508.24. Land area: 133,781.87. Wilderness area: 132,018.

Keweenaw National Historical Park
P.O. Box 471
Calumet, MI 49913-0471
906-337-3168

The park preserves a variety of features relating to the first significant copper mining in the U.S. The park largely incorporates the existing Calumet and Quincy National Historic Landmarks. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Established Oct. 27, 1992.
Acreage—1,869.40 Federal: 134.43 Nonfederal: 1,734.97.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 40
Munising, MI 49862-0040
906-387-3700

Multicolored sandstone cliffs, long beach strands, towering sand dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, wetlands, hardwood and coniferous forests, and a variety of wildlife compose this scenic area on Lake Superior.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; established Oct. 5, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996; Nov. 25, 2002.
Acreage—73,235.83 Federal: 35,728.86 Nonfederal: 37,506.97. Land area: 63,122.08.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
9922 Front Street
Empire, MI 49630-9797
231-326-5134

This is a diverse landscape with massive sand dunes, quiet rivers, sand beaches, beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and rugged bluffs towering up to 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion.
Established Oct. 21, 1970. Boundary change: May 28, 2004.
Acreage—71,198.48 Federal: 57,222.43 Nonfederal: 13,976.05. Land area: 58,473.

Minnesota

Grand Portage National Monument
P.O. Box 668
Grand Marais, MN 55604-0668
218-387-2788

This 9-mile portage was a vital link on one of the principal routes for Indians, explorers, missionaries, and fur traders heading for the Northwest. The Grand Portage post of the North West Company has been reconstructed at the eastern terminus of the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.
Designated a national historic site Sept. 15, 1951; redesignated Sept. 2, 1958.
Acreage—709.97, all federal.

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area
111 E. Kellogg Boulevard
Suite 105
St. Paul, MN 55101-1256
651-290-4160

Encompassing 72 miles of the Mississippi River corridor through the Twin Cities metropolitan region, the area features a wealth of nationally significant natural, cultural, historic, scenic, economic, and scientific resources, complemented by diverse recreational activities.
Established Nov. 18, 1988.
Acreage—53,775 Federal: 62.42 Nonfederal: 53,712.58.

Pipestone National Monument
36 Reservation Avenue
Pipestone, MN 56164-1269
507-825-5464

For centuries American Indians have been obtaining materials for pipe making from these quarries, a practice that is continued today. George Catlin, the painter, was the first person to describe the quarries in print. Pipestone is known as Catlinite in his honor.
Established Aug. 25, 1937. Boundary change: June 18, 1956.
Acreage—281.78, all federal.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
(See Wisconsin)

Voyageurs National Park
3131 Highway 53
International Falls, MN 56649-8904
218-283-9821

This waterway of four large lakes connected by narrows was once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs. With more than 500 islands, the lakes surround a peninsula of boreal forest.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971; established April 8, 1975. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1983.
Acreage—218,200.17 Federal: 133,121.24 Nonfederal: 85,078.93. Land area: 134,246. Water area: 83,808.

Mississippi

Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718
662-680-4025

The Confederate army opposed Union forces here on June 10, 1864, to ultimately secure supply lines between Nashville and Chattanooga.
Established Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Gulf Islands National Seashore
3500 Park Road
Ocean Springs, MS 39564-9709
228-875-9057
(See also Florida)

Sparkling beaches, historic sites, wildlife sanctuaries, islands accessible only by boat, bayous, nature trails, picnic areas, and campgrounds make up this park.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—137,990.97 Federal: 99,616.72 Nonfederal: 38,374.25. Land area: 19,445.46. Wilderness area: 1,800. (Acreage figures are for entire park, Florida and Mississippi units.)

Natchez National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1208
Natchez, MS 39121-1208
601-446-5790

Before the Civil War, Natchez became a commercial, cultural, and social center of the South's "cotton belt." The city today represents one of the best preserved concentrations of significant antebellum properties in the United States. Within the park are Melrose, an excellent example of a planter's home, and the home of William Johnson, a prominent free black.
Authorized Oct. 7, 1988.
Acreage—105.31 Federal: 82.36 Nonfederal: 22.95.

Natchez Trace
National Scenic Trail
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718
662-680-4025
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

Completed sections of this trail are found alongside the Natchez Trace Parkway near Rocky Springs, Jackson, and Tupelo, Miss., and Leipers Fork, Tenn.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 64 miles.
Acreage—10,995, all nonfederal.

Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718
662-680-4025
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)

The parkway generally follows the Old Trace, or trail, used by American Indians and early settlers between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss., about 1790–1830. Of the estimated 445 miles of parkway, 424 are completed.
Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934, allocated initial construction funds; established as parkway under National Park Service by act of May 18, 1938. Ackia Battleground (authorized as a national monument Aug. 27, 1935, and now called Chickasaw Village) and Meriwether Lewis Park (proclaimed as a national monument Feb. 6, 1925, and transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933) were added to the Natchez Trace Parkway by act of Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—51,981.57 Federal: 51,680.97 Nonfederal: 300.60.

Shiloh National Military Park
(See Tennessee)

Tupelo National Battlefield
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718
662-680-4025

Here, on July 13–14, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest tried to cut the railroad supplying the Union's march on Atlanta.
Established as a national battlefield site Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated and boundary changed Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Vicksburg
National Military Park
3201 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39183
601-636-0583
(Also in Louisiana)

Reconstructed forts and trenches evoke memories of the 47-day siege that ended in the surrender of the city on July 4, 1863. Victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River. The Civil War ironclad gunboat USS *Cairo* is on display. Vicksburg National Cemetery—18,244 interments, 12,954 unidentified—is within the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Feb. 21, 1899; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 4, 1963; Oct. 18, 1990.
Cemetery: Date of Civil War interments, 1866–1874. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: March 2, 1955.
Park acreage—1,795.05 Federal: 1,739.60 Nonfederal: 55.45.
Cemetery acreage—116.28, all federal.

Missouri

George Washington Carver
National Monument
5646 Carver Road
Diamond, MO 64840
417-325-4151

The birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, African-American agronomist, educator, and humanitarian, includes a museum, Discovery Center, and a ¾-mile trail passing the birthplace site, Boy Carver statue, restored 1881 Moses Carver House, and the Carver family cemetery.
Authorized July 14, 1943.
Acreage—210, all federal.

Harry S Truman
National Historic Site
223 North Main Street
Independence, MO 64050-2804
816-254-9929

The site preserves the residences of Harry S Truman, the 33rd President. The Truman Home was his residence from 1919 to 1972, and was called the "Summer White House" during his administration. The site includes four other homes that were part of the family compound: his Uncle and Aunt Noland's home across the street, the Wallace homes owned by Bess Truman's brothers, and the Truman Farm Home in Grandview, Missouri—the hub of a 600-acre farming operation.
Designated Dec. 8, 1982; National Park Service administration authorized May 23, 1983. Boundary changes: Oct. 2, 1989, Dec. 14, 1993; Oct. 30, 2004.
Acreage—6.67, all federal.

Jefferson
National Expansion Memorial
11 North 4th Street
St. Louis, MO 63102-1882
314-655-1600

Eero Saarinen's soaring stainless steel Gateway Arch on St. Louis's riverfront memorializes the city's role in westward expansion. Visitors can ascend the 630-foot arch and see extensive exhibits on American Indians, Thomas Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, and others in the underground Museum of Westward Expansion. In the nearby Old Courthouse a slave named Dred Scott sued for his freedom in 1846.
Designated Dec. 21, 1935; Gateway Arch authorized May 17, 1954. Boundary changes: Aug 29, 1969; Aug. 26, 1992.
Acreage—192.83 Federal: 90.96 Nonfederal: 101.87.

Ozark
National Scenic Riverways
404 Watercress Drive
Van Buren, MO 63965-0490
573-323-4236

The 134 miles of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers provide canoeing, tubing, fishing, and swimming opportunities. Nearly 100 springs pour thousands of gallons of clear, cold water into the streams. Ozark culture is preserved throughout the area. This is the first national scenic river.
Authorized Aug. 27, 1964; established June 10, 1972.
Acreage—80,785.04 Federal: 61,368.42 Nonfederal: 19,416.62.

Ulysses S. Grant
National Historic Site
7400 Grant Street
St. Louis, MO 63123-1801
314-842-1867

Ulysses S. Grant's association with historic White Haven farm spanned the decades from his graduation from West Point in 1843 to his death in 1885. Throughout the turbulence of the Civil War and Grant's presidency, White Haven was home.
Authorized Oct. 2, 1989.
Acreage—9.60, all federal.

Wilson's Creek
National Battlefield
6424 W. Farm Road 182
Republic, MO 65738-9514
417-732-2662

The battle here on Aug. 10, 1861, was the first major engagement west of the Mississippi. The Confederate failure here resulted in keeping Missouri in the Union. Major features include a 5-mile automobile tour loop, the restored 1852 Ray House, and "Bloody Hill," the scene of the major battle.
Authorized as a national battlefield park April 22, 1960; redesignated Dec. 16, 1970. Boundary change: Oct. 30, 2004.
Acreage—1,749.91, all federal.

Montana

Big Hole
National Battlefield
P.O. Box 273
Wisdom, MT 59761
406-689-3155

Pays tribute to the battle between the Nez Perce Indians and the 7th U.S. Infantry forces with civilian volunteers on August 9 and 10, 1877. Ninety Nez Perce men, women, and children and 31 soldiers lost their lives.
Established as a Military Preserve in 1883, designated as a Na-

tional Monument on June 23, 1910; redesignated a National Battlefield May 17, 1963.
Acreage—1,010.61 Federal: 655.61 Nonfederal: 355.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 7458
Fort Smith, MT 59035-7458
406-666-2412
(Also in Wyoming)

Bighorn Lake extends 71 miles behind Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River. Archeological and historical resources complement the natural scene. About one third of the area is within the Crow Indian Reservation.
Established Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—120,296.22 Federal: 68,490.87 Nonfederal: 51,805.35.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
(See North Dakota)

Glacier National Park
P.O. Box 128
West Glacier, MT 59936-0128
406-888-7800

With precipitous peaks ranging above 10,000 feet, this ruggedly beautiful land includes nearly 50 glaciers, numerous glacier-fed lakes and streams, a wide variety of wildflowers, and wildlife including grizzly bears and gray wolves.
Established May 11, 1910. Boundary changes: Feb. 10, 1912; Feb. 27, 1915; July 31, 1939; Dec. 13, 1944; April 11, 1972; Jan. 26, 1978. Authorized as part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park May 2, 1932; proclaimed June 30, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976; designated Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park World Heritage Site Dec. 1995.
Acreage—1,013,572.41 Federal: 1,013,154.64 Nonfederal: 417.77.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site
266 Warren Lane
Deer Lodge, MT 59722-0790
406-846-2070

This is the headquarters of a once wide-ranging 19th-century cattle empire. The site preserves the structures and artifacts associated with its operation and represents more than 125 years of ranching heritage. It is still a working cattle ranch.
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972. Boundary changes: Aug. 31, 1981; Nov. 10, 1998.
Acreage—1,618.38 Federal: 1,491.46 Nonfederal: 126.92.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument
P.O. Box 39
Crow Agency, MT 59022-0039
406-638-2621

This area memorializes one of the last armed efforts of the Northern Plains Indians to preserve their way of life. Here in 1876, 263 soldiers and attached personnel of the U.S. Army, including Lt. Col. George A. Custer, met death at the hands of several thousand Lakota, Arapaho, and Cheyenne warriors.
Established as a national cemetery by the Secretary of War Jan. 29, 1879, to protect graves of 7th Cavalry troopers buried there; proclaimed National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation to include burials of other campaigns and wars Dec. 7, 1886; Reno-Benteen Battlefield added April 14, 1926; transferred from War Dept. July 1, 1940; redesignated Custer Battlefield National Monument March 22, 1946; renamed Dec. 10, 1991.
Acreage—765.34, all federal.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
(See Idaho)

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Nebraska

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
301 River Road
P.O. Box 27
Harrison, NE 69346-2734
308-668-2211

This park was originally a working cattle ranch owned by Capt. James Cook and known as Agate Springs Ranch. The park features renowned quarries that contain numerous, well preserved mammal fossils from the Miocene Epoch; these represent an important chapter in the evolution of mammals. The park's museum collection also contains more than 500 artifacts from the Cook Collection of Plains Indian artifacts.
Authorized June 5, 1965; established June 14, 1997.
Acreage—3,055.22 Federal: 2,737.52 Nonfederal: 317.70.

Homestead National Monument of America
8523 West State Highway 4
Beatrice, NE 68310
402-223-3514

This park, which includes the 160-acre claim filed by Daniel Freeman under The Homestead Act of 1862, is a memorial to the pioneers who settled the west. Among the features are a typical log cabin, a restored frontier school, and more than 100 acres of restored tallgrass prairie.
Authorized March 19, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1970; Dec. 16, 2002.
Acreage—211.09 Federal: 205.18 Nonfederal: 5.91.

Missouri National Recreational River
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591
402-336-3970

Two reaches of the Missouri River are protected here. The portion originally set aside, from Gavins Point Dam near Yankton, S.D., to Ponca, Neb., still exhibits the river's dynamic character in its islands, bars, chutes, and snags. An upper reach between Lewis and Clark Lake and Fort Randall Dam exhibits native floodplain forest, tallgrass and mixed grass prairies, and habitats for several endangered species.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; expanded May 24, 1991. Length: 59 miles (original segment); 67 miles (1991 addition).
Acreage—34,159 Federal: 30.96 Nonfederal: 34,128.04.

Niobrara National Scenic River
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591
402-336-3970

This segment of the Niobrara River preserves a unique mix of boreal, eastern woodland, and Rocky Mountain forest types, and tallgrass, Sandhills, and mixed-grass prairie. This Great Plains river is rated as one of America's top canoeing adventures. Public and private facilities are available.
Authorized May 24, 1991. Length: 76 miles.
Acreage—21,035.79 Federal: 790 Nonfederal: 20,245.79.

Scotts Bluff National Monument
P.O. Box 27
Gering, NE 69341-0027
308-436-4340

Rising 800 feet above the valley floor, this massive promontory was a landmark on the Oregon and California trails, associated with overland migration across the Great Plains between 1843 and 1869.
Proclaimed Dec. 12, 1919. Boundary changes: May 9, 1924; June 1, 1932; March 29, 1940; June 30, 1961.
Acreage—3,003.03 Federal: 2,935.95 Nonfederal: 67.08.

Nevada

Death Valley National Park
(See California)

Great Basin
National Park
100 Great Basin National Park
Baker, NV 89311-9700
775-234-7331

A remnant icefield on 13,063-foot Wheeler Peak, an ancient bristlecone pine forest, 75-foot limestone Lexington Arch, and the tunnels and decorated galleries of Lehman Caves are the major features.
Proclaimed as Lehman Caves National Monument Jan. 24, 1922; transferred from the Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; made part of Great Basin National Park when established Oct. 27, 1986.
Acreage—77,180, all federal.

Lake Mead
National Recreation Area
601 Nevada Highway
Boulder City, NV 89005-2426
702-293-8920
(Also in Arizona)

Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam on the Colorado River, and over one million acres of surrounding desert and mountains compose this first national recreation area established by an act of Congress.
Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Oct. 13, 1936, and July 18, 1947. Name changed from Boulder Dam Recreation Area Aug. 11, 1947. Established Oct. 8, 1964. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—1,495,664 Federal: 1,470,327.84 (of which 4,488.47 are administered by Bureau of Reclamation) Nonfederal: 25,336.16. Land area: 1,314,516.39 Water area: 186,700.

New Hampshire

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Saint-Gaudens
National Historic Site
139 Saint-Gaudens Road
Cornish, NH 03745-9704
603-675-2175

The park includes the home, studios, and gardens of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's foremost sculptor of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Original sculpture is on exhibit.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964; established May 30, 1977. Boundary changes: Oct. 31, 1976, Nov. 9, 2000.
Acreage—148.15 Federal: 147.50 Nonfederal: 0.45.

New Jersey

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Middle Delaware
National Scenic River
(See Pennsylvania)

Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
(See Pennsylvania)

Edison
National Historic Site
Main Street and
Lakeside Avenue
West Orange, NJ 07052-5515
973-736-0550

Thomas Edison's laboratory and his 29-room residence, Glenmont, were home to the inventor from 1887 until 1931. At his "Invention Factory" he developed the phonograph, invented the movie camera and the nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery, and was awarded 1,093 patents. The complex includes his chemistry lab, machine shop, library, and the world's first motion picture studio.
Designated as Edison Home National Historic Site Dec. 6, 1955; Edison Laboratory National Monument proclaimed July 14, 1956; areas combined as Edison National Historic Site Sept. 5, 1962. Boundary changes: Sept. 5, 1962; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—21.25, all federal.

Gateway
National Recreation Area
(See New York)

Great Egg Harbor
Scenic and
Recreational River
c/o Northeast Region
National Park Service
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818
215-597-1581

Running through or along the famous Pine Barrens of southern New Jersey, this river includes many of the Great Egg Harbor River's tributaries. The river is the largest canoeing river in the Barrens and is near the urban centers of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, and Wilmington.
Authorized Oct. 27, 1992. Length: 129 miles.
Acreage—43,311.42, all nonfederal.

Morristown
National Historical Park
30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960-4242
973-539-2016

Morristown was quarters for the Continental Army during two critical winters—Jan. 1777 and 1779–80. The park includes the Ford Mansion, Jockey Hollow, and Fort Nonsense.
Authorized March 2, 1933. Boundary changes: June 6, 1953; Sept. 18, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974; Oct. 21, 1976; Oct. 4, 1991; Nov. 6, 1998.
Acreage—1,710.72 Federal: 1,705.69 Nonfederal: 5.03.

Statue of Liberty
National Monument
(See New York)

New Mexico

Aztec Ruins
National Monument
84 County Road 2900
Aztec, NM 87410-9715
505-334-6174

Building remains of this large 12th-century Pueblo Indian community have been partially excavated and stabilized.
Proclaimed Aztec Ruin National Monument Jan. 24, 1923; renamed July 2, 1928. Boundary changes: July 2, 1928; Dec. 19, 1930; May 27, 1948; Oct. 28, 1988. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 8, 1987.
Acreage—317.80 Federal: 257.33 Nonfederal: 60.47.

Bandelier
National Monument
H.C.R 1, Box 1
Suite 15
Los Alamos, NM 87544-9701
505-672-3861

On the mesa tops and canyon walls of the Pajarito Plateau are the remains of 13th-century Pueblo Indians' cliff houses and villages.
Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1916; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Feb. 25, 1932. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1932; Jan. 9, 1961; May 27, 1963; Oct. 21, 1976; Feb. 8, 1977; Nov. 18, 1997; Nov. 12, 1998. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—33,676.67 Federal: 32,831.44 Nonfederal: 845.23. Wilderness area: 23,267.

Capulin Volcano
National Monument
P.O. Box 40
Capulin, NM 88414-0040
505-278-2201

This symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, inactive volcano.
Proclaimed Capulin Mountain National Monument Aug. 9, 1916; renamed Dec. 31, 1987. Boundary change: Sept. 3, 1962.
Acreage—792.84, all federal.

Carlsbad Caverns
National Park
3225 National Parks Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220-5354
505-785-2232

This series of connected caverns, with one of the world's largest underground chambers, has countless formations. The park contains 85 separate caves, including the nation's deepest limestone cave—1,567 feet—and third longest.
Proclaimed Carlsbad Cave National Monument Oct. 25, 1923; established as Carlsbad Caverns National Park May 14, 1930. Boundary changes: Feb. 21, 1933; May 4, 1934; Feb. 3, 1939; Dec. 30, 1963. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 9, 1995.
Acreage—46,766.45 Federal: 46,427.26 Nonfederal: 339.19. Wilderness area: 33,125.

Chaco Culture
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 220
Nageezi, NM 87037
505-786-7014

The canyon contains 13 major prehistoric sites and hundreds of smaller ones, built by the Ancestral Puebloan People.
Proclaimed Chaco Canyon National Monument March 11, 1907; renamed and redesignated Dec. 19, 1980. Boundary changes: Jan. 10, 1928; Dec. 19, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 8, 1987.
Acreage—33,960.19 Federal: 32,840.14 Nonfederal: 1,120.05.

El Malpais
National Monument
123 East Roosevelt Avenue
Grants, NM 87020
505-285-4641

El Malpais is a spectacular volcanic area, featuring cinder cones, a 17-mile-long lava tube system, and ice caves. The area is also rich in ancient Pueblo and Navajo Indian history and features diverse ecosystems.
Established Dec. 31, 1987.
Acreage—114,276.95 Federal: 109,611.62 Nonfederal: 4,665.33.

El Morro
National Monument
Route 2, Box 43
Ramah, NM 87321-9603
505-783-4226

"Inscription Rock" is a 200-foot sandstone monolith on which are carved thousands of inscriptions from early travelers. The monument also includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs and the remains of Pueblo Indian dwellings.
Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: June 18, 1917; June 14, 1950.
Acreage—1,278.72 Federal: 1,039.92 Nonfederal: 238.80.

Fort Union
National Monument
P.O. Box 127
Watrous, NM 87753-0127
505-425-8025

Remnants of the Southwest's largest frontier fort, which played a key role in the Indian Wars and the Confederate defeat at Glorieta Pass, are preserved here. A large network of Santa Fe Trail ruts is still visible on the prairie.
Established June 28, 1954.
Acreage—720.60, all federal.

Gila Cliff Dwellings
National Monument
Route 11, Box 100
Silver City, NM 88061-0100
505-536-9461

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were inhabited from about 1280 to the early 1300s.
Proclaimed Nov. 16, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: April 17, 1962. Forest Service resumed administration of National Park Service area April 28, 1975.
Acreage—533.13, all federal.

Pecos
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 418
Pecos, NM 87552-0418
505-757-6414

The park preserves 12,000 years of human history, including the remains of Pecos Pueblo and many other American Indian structures, Spanish colonial missions, homesteads of the Mexican era, a section of the Santa Fe Trail, sites related to the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass, and a 20th-century ranch.
Authorized as a national monument June 28, 1965; redesignated June 27, 1990. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; June 27, 1990; Nov. 8, 1990.
Acreage—6,669.59 Federal: 6,355.36 Nonfederal: 314.23.

Petroglyph
National Monument
6001 Unser Blvd., NW
Albuquerque, NM 87120-2033
505-899-0205

More than 15,000 prehistoric and historic Native American and Hispanic petroglyphs (images carved in rock) stretch 17 miles along Albuquerque's West Mesa escarpment.
Authorized June 27, 1990. Owned and managed jointly by the National Park Service, City of Albuquerque, and State of New Mexico.
Acreage—7,231.63 Federal: 2,927.86 Nonfederal: 4,303.77.

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument
P.O. Box 517
Mountainair, NM 87036-0496
505-847-2585

This park preserves and interprets the best remaining examples of 17th-century Spanish Franciscan mission churches and conventos remaining in the United States and three large Pueblo Indian villages.
Proclaimed Gran Quivira National Monument Nov. 1, 1909; renamed Salinas National Monument and area enlarged Dec. 19, 1980; two state monuments absorbed Nov. 2, 1981; renamed Oct. 28, 1988. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1919; Dec. 19, 1980.
Acreage—1,071.42 Federal: 985.13 Nonfederal: 86.29.

White Sands National Monument
P.O. Box 1086
Holloman AFB, NM 88330-1086
505-679-2599

The park contains a significant portion of the world's largest gypsum dunefield. The glistening white dunes rise 60 feet high and cover 275 square miles. Small animals and plants have adapted to this harsh environment.
Proclaimed Jan. 18, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 28, 1934; Aug. 29, 1938; June 6, 1942; June 24, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 23, 1996.
Acreage—143,733.25, all federal.

New York

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Castle Clinton National Monument
c/o National Park Service
Manhattan Sites
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005-1907
212-344-7220

Built 1808–11, this structure served as a defense for New York harbor, an entertainment center, and an immigration depot through which more than 8 million people entered the United States from 1855 to 1890. It is located in Battery Park.
Authorized Aug. 12, 1946.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997
845-229-9115

Eleanor Roosevelt used Val-Kill as a personal retreat from her busy life. Val-Kill Cottage is the focal point of the historic site. It was originally built as a factory building for Val-Kill Industries and was converted to a home in 1937.
Authorized May 26, 1977.
Acreage—180.50, all federal.

Federal Hall National Memorial
c/o National Park Service
Manhattan Sites
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005-1907
212-825-6888

This graceful building is on the site of the original Federal Hall where the trial of John Peter Zenger, involving freedom of the press, was held in 1735; the Stamp Act Congress convened, 1765; the Second Continental Congress met, 1785; Washington took the oath as first U.S. President and the Bill of Rights was adopted, 1789. Present building was completed 1842. The statue of Washington is by John Quincy Adams Ward.
Designated as Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site May 26, 1939; redesignated Aug. 11, 1955.
Acreage—0.45, all federal.

Springwood . . .

Fire Island
National Seashore
120 Laurel Street
Patchogue, NY 11772-3596
516-289-4810

Ocean-washed beaches, dunes, Fire Island Light, and the nearby estate of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, make this park a blend of recreation, preservation, and conservation.
Authorized Sept. 11, 1964. Boundary changes: Oct. 9, 1965; Nov. 10, 1978. Established Sept. 11, 1984. Wilderness designated Dec. 23, 1980.
Acreage—19,579.47 Federal: 6,241.13 Nonfederal: 13,338.34. Land area: 16,486.43. Wilderness area: 1,363.

Fort Stanwix
National Monument
112 E. Park Street
Rome, NY 13440-5816
315-336-2090

The American stand in August 1777 was a major factor in repulsing the British invasion from Canada. The fort was also the site of the treaties with the Iroquois, Nov. 5, 1768. The current fort is a complete reconstruction.
Authorized Aug. 21, 1935; acquisition completed 1973.
Acreage—15.52, all federal.

Gateway
National Recreation Area
Public Affairs Office
210 New York Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10305
718-354-4606
(Also in New Jersey)

With more than 26,000 acres of marshes, wildlife sanctuaries, and recreational and athletic facilities; miles of sandy beaches; indoor and outdoor classrooms; picnicking and camping areas; as well as historic structures, old military installations, airfields, a lighthouse, and adjacent waters around New York harbor, this park offers urban residents in two states a wide range of recreational opportunities and educational perspectives throughout the year.
Established Oct. 27, 1972.
Acreage—26,606.63 Federal: 20,444.40 Nonfederal: 6,162.23.

General Grant
National Memorial
122nd Street and
Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10027-3703
212-666-1640

This memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, the Union commander who brought the Civil War to an end, includes the tombs of General and Mrs. Grant. As the President of the United States (1869–77), Grant signed the act establishing the first national park, Yellowstone, March 1, 1872.
Dedicated April 27, 1897. National Park Service administration authorized Aug. 14, 1958.
Acreage—0.76, all federal.

Lindenwald . . .

Sagamore Hill . . . Presidential homes in New York.

Governors Island National Monument
Battery Maritime Building, Slip 7
10 South Street
New York, NY 10004-1900
212-825-3045

Governors Island is located one-half mile off the southern tip of Manhattan, between the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers. The National Monument is within a National Historic Landmark District and includes two early-19th-century fortifications—Fort Jay and Castle Williams—which played strategic roles in defending New York City and were key parts of a larger harbor defensive system. Site is currently OPEN TO THE PUBLIC SEASONALLY.
Proclaimed Jan. 19, 2001; established Feb. 7, 2003.
Acreage—22.78 Federal: 22.28 Nonfederal: 0.50.

Hamilton Grange National Memorial
287 Convent Avenue
New York, NY 10031-6302
212-825-6990

The Grange, named after his grandfather's estate in Scotland, was the home of Alexander Hamilton, American statesman and first Secretary of the Treasury.
Authorized April 27, 1962. Boundary change: Nov. 9, 2000.
Acreage—1.04, all federal.

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997
845-229-9115

Springwood was the birthplace and lifetime residence of the 32nd President. The gravesites of President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in the Rose Garden.
Designated Jan. 15, 1944. Boundary changes: Oct. 23, 1952; Nov. 2, 1964; Jan. 23, 1974; March 3, 1975; May 31, 1984; March 29, 1989; Nov. 10, 1998.
Acreage—799.98 Federal: 384.27 Nonfederal: 415.71.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
1013 Old Post Road
Kinderhook, NY 12106-3605
518-758-9689

Lindenwald was the retirement home of the eighth U.S. President, Martin Van Buren, from 1841 until his death on July 24, 1862. The 36-room mansion, containing original wallpaper and furnishings, has been restored to the Van Buren period and features an Italianate addition designed by Richard Upjohn, 1849–50.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—39.55 Federal: 39.31 Nonfederal: 0.24.

Sagamore Hill
National Historic Site
20 Sagamore Hill Road
Oyster Bay, NY 11771-1899
516-922-4788

Sagamore Hill was Theodore Roosevelt's home from 1886 until his death in 1919. As a boy he spent summers in Oyster Bay with his family. The shingle-style, Queen Anne home was built in 1885 from a plan he sketched. Twenty-five rooms are open to the public, and almost all the furnishings are original. Roosevelt is buried nearby.
Authorized July 25, 1962.
Acreage—83.02, all federal.

Saint Paul's Church
National Historic Site
897 South Columbus Avenue
Mount Vernon, NY 10550-5018
914-667-4116

This 18th-century church is one of New York's oldest parishes (1665–1980). It was used as a hospital following the Revolutionary War battle at Pell's Point in 1776. The church stood at the edge of the Eastchester village green, the site of the "Great Election" (1733), which raised the issues of Freedom of Religion and Press. The adjoining cemetery contains burials dating from 1665.
Designated July 5, 1943; National Park Service administration authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—6.13, all federal.

Saratoga
National Historical Park
648 Route 32
Stillwater, NY 12170-1604
518-664-9821

The American victory here over the British in 1777 was the turning point of the American Revolution and one of the decisive battles in world history. Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler's country home and the 154-foot Saratoga monument are nearby.
Authorized June 1, 1938. Boundary change: Jan. 12, 1983.
Acreage—3,392.42 Federal: 2,884.88 Nonfederal: 507.54.

Statue of Liberty
National Monument
Liberty Island
New York, NY 10004-1467
212-363-3200
(Also in New Jersey)

The famous 152-foot copper statue bearing the torch of freedom was a gift of the French people in 1886 to commemorate the alliance of the two nations in the American Revolution. Designed by Frederic Bartholdi, the statue came to symbolize freedom for immigrants. Nearby Ellis Island, through which nearly 12 million immigrants passed, was reopened to the public in 1990 as the country's primary museum devoted entirely to immigration.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Sept. 7, 1937. Ellis Island proclaimed May 11, 1965. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984.
Acreage—58.38, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt
Birthplace
National Historic Site
28 E. 20th Street
New York, NY 10003-1399
212-260-1616

The 26th President was born in a brownstone house here on Oct. 27, 1858. Demolished in 1916, it was reconstructed and rededicated in 1923 and furnished by the President's widow and sisters.
Authorized July 25, 1962.
Acreage—0.11, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt
Inaugural
National Historic Site
641 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14202-1079
716-884-0095

Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on Sept. 14, 1901, here in the Ansley Wilcox House after the assassination of President William McKinley.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1966.
Acreage—1.03, all federal.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
(See Pennsylvania)

Vanderbilt Mansion
National Historic Site
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538-1997
845-229-9115

This palatial mansion is a fine example of homes built by 19th-century millionaires. It was constructed by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Designated Dec. 18, 1940.
Acreage—211.65, all federal.

Women's Rights
National Historical Park
136 Fall Street
Seneca Falls, NY 13148-1517
315-568-2991

Located in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, this park commemorates women's struggle for equal rights and includes the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, the site of the first Women's Rights Convention in 1848, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton home, the M'Clintock House where the Declaration of Sentiments was written, and other sites related to notable early women's rights activists.
Authorized Dec. 28, 1980. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—7.44 Federal: 7.12 Nonfederal: 0.32.

North Carolina

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Blue Ridge Parkway
199 Hemphill Knob Road
Asheville, NC 28803
828-271-4779
(Also in Virginia)

Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this scenic 470-mile parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level and embraces several large recreational and natural history areas and Appalachian cultural sites.
Initial construction funds allocated under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act June 16, 1933; National Park Service administration authorized June 30, 1936. Boundary changes: June 30, 1961; Oct. 9, 1968.
Acreage—93,390.30 Federal: 83,205.71 Nonfederal: 10,184.59.

Cape Hatteras
National Seashore
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-473-2111

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, and points of historical interest are special features of the first national seashore. Its lands include 5,915-acre Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Authorized Aug. 17, 1937; established Jan. 12, 1953.
Acreage—30,350.65 Federal: 30,343.41 Nonfederal: 7.24.
Land area: 26,326.24.

Cape Lookout
National Seashore
131 Charles Street
Harkers Island, NC 28531-9702
252-728-2250

This series of undeveloped barrier islands extends 56 miles along the lower Outer Banks embracing beaches, dunes, two historic villages, and Cape Lookout Lighthouse.
Authorized March 10, 1966. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1986.
Acreage—28,243.36 Federal: 25,173.62 Nonfederal: 3,069.74.
Land area: 8,741.

Carl Sandburg Home
National Historic Site
1928 Little River Road
Flat Rock, NC 28731-9766
828-693-4178

Connemara was the farm home of the noted poet, Lincoln biographer, and social advocate for the last 22 years of his life.
Authorized Oct. 17, 1968; established Oct. 27, 1972.
Acreage—263.65 Federal: 263.52 Nonfederal: 0.13.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-473-5772

The first English settlement in North America was attempted here (1585–87). The fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" remains a mystery.
Designated April 5, 1941. Boundary changes: Aug. 17, 1961; Nov. 16, 1990.
Acreage—512.93 Federal: 355.45 Nonfederal: 157.48.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
(See Tennessee)

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
2331 New Garden Road
Greensboro, NC 27410-2355
336-288-1776

The battle fought here on March 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to American victory in the Revolutionary War. The British lost a substantial number of troops at the battle, a factor in their surrender at Yorktown seven months later.
Established March 2, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—228.59, all federal.

Moores Creek National Battlefield
40 Patriots Hall Drive
Currie, NC 28435-0069
910-283-5591

The battle on Feb. 27, 1776, between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists is commemorated here. The patriot victory notably advanced the revolutionary cause in the South.
Established as a national military park June 2, 1926; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Sept. 8, 1980. Boundary changes: Sept. 27, 1944; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—87.75, all federal.

Wright Brothers National Memorial
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore
1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, NC 27954-2708
252-441-7430

The first sustained flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made here by Wilbur and Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.
Authorized as Kill Devil Hill Monument March 2, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed and redesignated Dec. 4, 1953. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.
Acreage—428.44 Federal: 421.81 Nonfederal: 6.63.

North Dakota

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
15550 Highway 1804
Williston, ND 58801-8680
701-572-9083
(Also in Montana)

The principal fur-trading post of the American Fur Company on the Upper Missouri River, Fort Union served the Assiniboine, Crow, Cree, Ojibway, and Blackfeet tribes.
Authorized June 20, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—443.81 Federal: 417.22 Nonfederal: 26.59.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
P.O. Box 9
Stanton, ND 58571-0009
701-745-3300

The park contains archeological and historic remnants of the Plains Indian culture and agricultural lifeway. The site features the remains of earthlodge villages of the Hidatsa and Mandan.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Oct. 15, 1990.
Acreage—1,758.35 Federal: 1,593.65 Nonfederal: 164.70.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park
P.O. Box 7
Medora, ND 58645-0007
701-623-4466

The park includes scenic badlands along the Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.
Established as Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park April 25, 1947; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 10, 1948; June 12, 1948; March 24, 1956; Nov. 6, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—70,446.89 Federal: 69,702.12 Nonfederal: 744.77. Wilderness area: 29,920.

Ohio

Cuyahoga Valley National Park
15610 Vaughn Road
Brecksville, OH 44141-3018
216-524-1497

This area preserves rural landscapes along the Cuyahoga River between Cleveland and Akron, Ohio. The 20-mile Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail follows the historic route of the canal. Historic structures and natural features can be seen as it continues along the Ohio & Erie National Heritage Canalway.
Authorized Dec. 27, 1974; established June 26, 1975; redesignated Oct. 11, 2000. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 6, 1986; Jan. 25, 1999.
Acreage—32,860.73 Federal: 19,559.09 Nonfederal: 13,301.64.

Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park
P.O. Box 9280
Wright Brothers Station
Dayton, OH 45409-9280
937-225-7705

This park preserves sites associated with Wilbur and Orville Wright and the early development of aviation. It also honors the life and work of African-American poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, a business associate and friend of Orville. The park includes a bicycle and printing shop, the 1905 Wright Flyer, the flying field at which the brothers perfected their airplane, and the Paul Laurence Dunbar State Memorial.
Authorized Oct. 16, 1992.
Acreage—86.46 Federal: 85.10 Nonfederal: 1.36.

First Ladies National Historic Site
331 S. Market Avenue
Canton, OH 44702
330-452-0876

This site, which includes the former home of Ida Saxton McKinley, was established to preserve and interpret the role, impact, and history of First Ladies and other notable women in American history. There is a physical education facility, an electronic virtual library, and a complete annotated bibliography of First Ladies—from Martha Custis Washington to Laura Bush—which is updated each year. Costumed docents conduct tours of the historic home. The National First Ladies' Library and the National Park Service cooperatively manage the site.
Established Oct. 11, 2000.
Acreage—0.33, all federal.

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601-8694
740-774-1126

Finely crafted artifacts of the Hopewell Culture (200 B.C. to A.D. 500) show that highly skilled artisans used an extensive trade network east of the Rocky Mountains. The 23 burial mounds at Mound City Group and large geometric earthworks provide an insight into the social, ceremonial, political, and economic life of the Hopewell people.
Proclaimed Mound City Group National Monument March 2, 1923; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed and redesignated May 27, 1992. Boundary changes: April 3, 1952; Dec. 28, 1980; June 21, 1983; Jan. 8, 1990; Oct. 31, 1990; May 27, 1992.
Acreage—1,170.30 Federal: 955.22 Nonfederal: 215.08.

James A. Garfield National Historic Site
8095 Mentor Avenue
Mentor, OH 44060-5753
440-255-8722

This site preserves the family home and artifacts of the 20th President. The Western Reserve Historical Society and the National Park Service cooperatively manage the site.
Authorized Dec. 28, 1980; established July 15, 1996.
Acreage—7.82, all federal.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial
P.O. Box 549
93 Delaware Avenue
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456-0549
419-285-2184

Commodore Oliver H. Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. The memorial—the world's most massive Doric column—was constructed in 1912–15 "to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament."
Established as a national monument June 2, 1936; redesignated Oct. 26, 1972. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1972; Aug. 16, 1978.
Acreage—25.39 Federal: 24.86 Nonfederal: 0.53.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site
2038 Auburn Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45219-3025
513-684-3262

Taft, the only person to serve as both President (1909–13) and Chief Justice of the United States (1921–30), was born and raised in this home. The new Taft education center offers an orientation video and interactive exhibits on the Taft family.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—3.10 Federal: 1.70 Nonfederal: 1.40.

Oklahoma

Chickasaw National Recreation Area
1008 West Second Street
Sulphur, OK 73086-0201
580-622-3161

The park is named to honor the Chickasaw Indian Nation, original occupants of this land. The partially forested hills of south-central Oklahoma and its springs, streams, and lakes provide swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, camping, and hiking.
Sulphur Springs Reservation authorized July 1, 1902; renamed and redesignated Platt National Park June 29, 1906; combined with Arbuckle National Recreation Area and additional lands and renamed and redesignated March 17, 1976. Boundary changes: April 21, 1904; June 18, 1940; March 17, 1976; Dec. 9, 1991; Oct. 30, 2004.
Acreage—9,888.83 Federal: 9,884.33 Nonfederal: 4.50. Water area: 2,409.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
(See Arkansas)

Washita Battlefield National Historic Site
P.O. Box 890
Cheyenne, OK 73628-0890
580-497-2742

The park commemorates the November 27, 1868, attack where the 7th U.S. Cavalry under Lt. Col. George A. Custer destroyed Peace Chief Black Kettle's Cheyenne village. Black Kettle and more than 100 Cheyenne were killed or captured. The controversial attack has been described as both a battle and a massacre.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—315.20 Federal: 312.20 Nonfederal: 3.00.

Oregon

Crater Lake National Park
P.O. Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604-0007
541-594-2211

Crater Lake lies within the caldera of Mt. Mazama, a volcano of the Cascade Range that erupted about 7,700 years ago. The mountain collapsed, forming a caldera. Its greatest depth of 1,932 feet makes it the deepest lake in the United States.
Established May 22, 1902. Boundary changes: June 7, 1924; May 14, 1932; Dec. 19, 1980; Sept. 8, 1982.
Acreage—183,224.05 Federal: 183,223.77 Nonfederal: 0.28.

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
32651 Highway 19
Kimberly, OR 97848-9701
541-987-2333

Within the scenic John Day River valley is a well-preserved fossil record of plants and animals. This remarkably complete record, spanning more than 40 of the 65 million years of the Age of Mammals, is world-renowned.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—-13,944.42 Federal: 13,454.87 Nonfederal: 489.55.

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
92343 Fort Clatsop Road
Astoria, OR 97103-9803
503-861-2471

The natural setting of the lower Columbia River, with its cliffs, evergreens, beaches, and waterways, brings to life the story of the Lewis and Clark expedition's western terminus. The park commemorates the expedition's arrival at the Pacific Ocean, winter encampment, exploration of the area, encounters with American Indians, and preparations for their return to the United States.
Fort Clatsop National Memorial established May 29, 1958; redesignated Oct. 30, 2004. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Aug. 21, 2002.
Acreage—1,414.84 Federal: 157.20 Nonfederal: 1,257.64.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
(See Idaho)

Oregon Caves National Monument
19000 Caves Highway
Cave Junction, OR 97523-9716
541-592-2100

Violent geologic events spanning millions of years and the dissolving action of acidic water created a marble cave nestled within an unusually diverse array of rock types. The area preserves a remnant of old-growth Douglas fir forest and Northwest rustic architecture within a National Historic District.
Proclaimed July 12, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—487.98 Federal: 484.03 Nonfederal: 3.95.

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
110 Federal Park Road
Gallitzen, PA 16641
814-886-6100

Traces of the first railroad crossing of the Allegheny Mountains can still be seen here. An inclined-plane railroad built between 1831 and 1834, it permitted transportation of passengers and freight over the mountains, providing a critical link in the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal system and with the west.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Dec. 19, 2002.
Acreage—1,296.27 Federal: 1,267.02 Nonfederal: 29.25.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410
570-588-2451
(Also in New Jersey)

This scenic and historic area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the Middle Delaware River. The river segment flows through the famous gap in the Appalachian Mountains.
Authorized Sept. 1, 1965. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; April 15, 1981; May 15, 1985; July 16, 1987; July 10, 1991.
Acreage—66,740.46 Federal: 56,187.80 Nonfederal: 10,552.66.

Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site
532 North 7th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123-3502
215-597-8780

The life and work of this gifted American author are portrayed in the three-building complex at 532 North 7th Street where Poe lived 1843–44.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; established Aug. 14, 1980.
Acreage—0.52, all federal.

Eisenhower National Historic Site
97 Taneytown Road
Gettysburg, PA 17325-1080
717-338-9114

This was the only home ever owned by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie. It served as a refuge when he was President and as a retirement home after he left office.
Designated Nov. 27, 1967; authorized by act of Congress Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—690.46, all federal.

Flight 93 National Memorial
109 West Main Street
Suite 104
Somerset, PA 15501
814-443-4557

On the morning of Sept. 11, 2001, Flight 93 departed Newark for San Francisco. At 9:36 a.m. the plane abruptly turned southeast towards Washington, D.C. It was observed flying low and erratically before crashing just after 10 a.m. in Somerset County, Pa.—less than 20 minutes from Washington. All 33 passengers, seven crew members, and the four hijackers were killed. A memorial is being planned to honor the courageous actions of passengers and crew to thwart an attack on the nation's capital.
Authorized Sept. 24, 2002.
Acreage—817.38, all nonfederal.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield
The National Pike
One Washington Parkway
Farmington, PA 15437-9514
724-329-5512

Colonial troops commanded by Col. George Washington, then 22 years old, were defeated here in the opening battle of the French and Indian War on July 3, 1754.
Established as a national battlefield site March 4, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 10, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—902.80 Federal: 894.47 Nonfederal: 8.33.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site
c/o Fort Necessity
National Battlefield
One Washington Parkway
Farmington, PA 15437-9514
724-329-5512

This home on the Monongahela River near Point Marion, Pa., belonged to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1813 under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—674.56 Federal: 661.44 Nonfederal: 13.12.

Gettysburg National Military Park
97 Taneytown Road
Gettysburg, PA 17325-1080
717-334-1124

The great Civil War battle fought here July 1–3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Soldiers' National Cemetery—more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified—adjoins the park. At the dedication of the cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his timeless Gettysburg Address.
Park: Established Feb. 11, 1895; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 31, 1948; July 31, 1953;

April 1, 1974; Aug. 17, 1990; Oct. 10, 2000.
Cemetery: Beginning of Civil War interments, Oct. 1863. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 19, 1948.
Park acreage—5,990.39 Federal: 4,777.76 Nonfederal: 1,212.63. Cemetery acreage—20.58, all federal.

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site
2 Mark Bird Lane
Elverson, PA 19520-9505
610-582-8773

This is one of the finest examples of a rural American 19th-century iron plantation. The buildings include a blast furnace, the ironmaster's mansion, and auxiliary structures. Hopewell Furnace was founded in 1771 by Mark Bird, the first ironmaster. The furnace operated until 1883.
Designated Hopewell Village National Historic Site Aug. 3, 1938; renamed Sept. 19, 1985. Boundary changes: June 6, 1942; July 24, 1946.
Acreage—848.06, all federal.

Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2778
215-597-8787

The park includes structures and sites in central Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the United States: Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, the Liberty Bell, the First and Second Banks of the United States, Franklin Court, and others.
Authorized June 28, 1948; established July 4, 1956. On March 16, 1959, incorporated Old Philadelphia Custom House (Second Bank of the United States), which had been designated a national historic site May 26, 1939. Other boundary changes: Aug. 21, 1958; Aug. 27, 1958; March 7, 1959; June 23, 1959; Sept. 14, 1959; Aug. 21, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974; Nov. 12, 1996. Independence Hall designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—44.80 Federal: 34.36 Nonfederal: 10.44.

Johnstown Flood National Memorial
733 Lake Road
South Fork, PA 15956
814-495-4643

A total of 2,209 people died in the Johnstown Flood of 1889, caused by a break in the South Fork Dam. Clara Barton successfully led the Red Cross in its first disaster relief effort.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Oct. 5, 2004.
Acreage—164.12 Federal: 155.37 Nonfederal: 8.75.

Middle Delaware National Scenic River
c/o Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410
570-588-2435
(Also in New Jersey)

This river flows 40 miles through the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities are available.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,973.33, all nonfederal.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
(See Maryland)

Steamtown National Historic Site
150 South Washington Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503-2018
570-340-5200

The former Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad yard—including the remains of the roundhouse, switchyard, and other buildings—and a collection of steam locomotives and railroad cars tell the story of 20th-century steam railroading in America.
Authorized Oct. 30, 1986.
Acreage—62.48 Federal: 51.29 Nonfederal: 11.19.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial
c/o Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2778
215-597-9618

The life and work of this Polish patriot and hero of the American Revolution are commemorated at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—0.02, all federal.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
274 River Road
Beach Lake, PA 18405-9737
570-729-8251
(Also in New York)

This is a 73.4-mile stretch of river between Hancock and Sparrowbush, N.Y., along the Pennsylvania-New York border. The area includes the Roebling Bridge, believed to be the oldest existing wire-cable suspension bridge, and the Zane Grey home.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—74,999.56 Federal: 27.80 Nonfederal: 74,971.76.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
1400 N. Outer Line Drive
King of Prussia, PA 19406-1009
610-783-1000

Site of Continental Army winter encampment, 1777–78. Park preserves historic landscape, earthworks, archeological sites, historic structures including Washington's Headquarters, and a collection of objects illustrating the life of the continental soldier. Park also protects significant natural resources.
Authorized July 4, 1976. Boundary change: June 28, 1980.
Acreage—3,465.54 Federal: 3,067.29 Nonfederal: 398.25.

Puerto Rico

San Juan National Historic Site
Fort San Cristobal
501 Calle Norzagaray
San Juan, PR 00901
787-729-6777

These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by the Spaniards in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World.
Designated Feb. 14, 1949. Boundary change: Sept. 29, 1976.
Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 9, 1983.
Acreage—75.13 Federal: 53.20 Nonfederal: 21.93.

Rhode Island

Roger Williams National Memorial
282 North Main Street
Providence, RI 02903-1240
401-521-7266

This memorial is a landscaped urban park on the site of the founding of Providence by Roger Williams in 1636. Williams guaranteed religious freedom to all faiths.
Authorized Oct. 22, 1965.
Acreage—4.56, all federal.

South Carolina

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site
c/o Fort Sumter National Monument
1214 Middle Street
Sullivans Island, SC 29482-9748
843-881-5516

Charles Pinckney, 1757–1824, fought in the Revolutionary War and became one of the principal framers of the Constitution. He served as Governor of South Carolina and as a member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and was President Thomas Jefferson's minister to Spain. Part of his Snee Farm is preserved here. UNDERGOING RESTORATION.
Authorized Sept. 8, 1988.
Acreage—28.45, all federal.

Congaree
National Park
100 National Park Road
Hopkins, SC 29061-9118
803-776-4396

This park protects the last significant tract of southern bottomland hardwood forest in the United States. It is home to a rich diversity of plant and animal species associated with an alluvial floodplain. Several national and state record trees are located in the park.
Authorized Oct. 18, 1976. Boundary changes: Oct. 24, 1988; Nov. 10, 2003.
Wilderness designated Oct. 24, 1988. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.
Acreage—26,545.86 Federal: 21,768.79 Nonfederal: 4,777.07. Wilderness area: 15,000.

Cowpens
National Battlefield
P.O. Box 308
Chesnee, SC 29323-0308

Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory here over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on Jan. 17, 1781.
Established as a national battlefield site March 4, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated April 11, 1972. Boundary changes: July 18, 1958; April 11, 1972.
Acreage—841.56 Federal: 790.90 Nonfederal: 50.66.

Fort Sumter
National Monument
1214 Middle Street
Sullivans Island, SC 29482-9748

The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on April 12, 1861. The park also embraces Fort Moultrie, scene of the patriot victory of June 28, 1776—one of the early defeats of the British in the Revolutionary War. Together the forts reflect 171 years of seacoast defense.
Authorized April 28, 1948.
Acreage—199.57, all federal.

Kings Mountain
National Military Park
2625 Park Road
Blacksburg, SC 29702
864-936-7921

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the American Revolution.
Established March 3, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.
Acreage—3,945.29, all federal.

Ninety Six
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 496
Ninety Six, SC 29666-0496
864-543-4068

This important colonial backcountry trading village is the scene of Nathanael Greene's siege in 1781. The site contains earthwork embankments of a 1781 fortification, the remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and numerous prehistoric sites.
Authorized Aug. 19, 1976.
Acreage—1,021.94 Federal: 989.14 Nonfederal: 32.80.

South Dakota

Badlands National Park
P.O. Box 6
Interior, SD 57750-0006
605-433-5361

Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils from 26 to 37 million years ago. Prairie grasslands support bison, bighorn sheep, deer, pronghorn antelope, swift fox, and black-footed ferrets.
Authorized as a national monument March 4, 1929; established Jan. 24, 1939; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 7, 1952; March 22, 1957; Aug. 8, 1968. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—242,755.94 Federal: 232,822.24 Nonfederal: 9,933.70. Wilderness area: 64,250.

Jewel Cave
National Monument
R.R. 1, Box 60AA
Custer, SD 57730-9608
605-673-2288

Limestone caverns consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with fine calcite crystal encrustations.
Proclaimed Feb. 7, 1908; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Oct. 9, 1965.
Acreage—1,273.51, all federal.

Minuteman Missile
National Historic Site
21280 SD Hwy. 240
Philip, SD 57567
605-433-5552

Preserving one of the last remaining Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile systems in the upper Great Plains, the site interprets the deterrent value of the land-based portion of America's nuclear defense during the Cold War era and commemorates the people and events during this key period of American history. Built in 1963, the launch facility, Delta 9, displays a Minuteman missile in its underground silo. Eleven miles away the launch control facility, Delta 1, appears as it did when President George Bush ordered the stand-down of these nuclear forces following the signing of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty in the fall of 1992. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Authorized Nov. 29, 1999.
Acreage—15.00, all federal.

Missouri
National Recreational River
(See Nebraska)

Mount Rushmore
National Memorial
Hwy. 244
Bldg. 31, Suite 1
Keystone, SD 57751
605-574-2523

Colossal heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt were sculpted by Gutzon Borglum on the face of a granite mountain.
Authorized March 3, 1925; transferred from Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission July 1, 1939. Boundary changes: May 22, 1940; Oct. 6, 1949.
Acreage—1,278.45 Federal: 1,238.45 Nonfederal: 40.

Wind Cave National Park
R.R. 1, Box 190, Hwy. 385
Hot Springs, SD 57747-9430
605-745-4600

This limestone cave in the scenic Black Hills is decorated by beautiful boxwork and calcite crystal formations. The park's mixed grass prairie displays an impressive array of wildlife.
Established Jan. 9, 1903. Boundary changes: March 4, 1931; Aug. 9, 1946; Nov. 10, 1978. Wind Cave National Game Preserve, established Aug. 10, 1912, added to park June 15, 1935.
Acreage—28,295.03, all federal.

Tennessee

Andrew Johnson
National Historic Site
12 Monument Avenue
Greeneville, TN 37744-1088
423-639-3711

The site includes two homes, the tailor shop, and the burial place of the 17th President.
Authorized as a national monument Aug. 29, 1935; redesignated Dec. 11, 1963. Boundary change: Dec. 11, 1963.
Acreage—16.68, all federal.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
4564 Leatherwood Road
Oneida, TN 37841-9544
423-569-9778
(Also in Kentucky)

The free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River offers a range of recreational opportunities.
Planning and development by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorized May 7, 1974; interim management by National Park Service authorized Oct. 22, 1976; complete transfer of jurisdiction from Secretary of the Army to Secretary of the Interior, including responsibility for completion and planning, acquisition, and development, settled Oct. 1, 1990.
Acreage—125,310.34 Federal: 114,492.13 Nonfederal: 10,818.21.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
(See Georgia)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fort Donelson National Battlefield
P.O. Box 434
Dover, TN 37058-0434
931-232-5706

General U.S. Grant captured three forts, opened two rivers, and received national recognition for victories here in Feb. 1862.
Park: Established as a national military park March 26, 1928; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 8, 1960; Oct. 25, 2004.
Cemetery: Union dead 670, reinterred in 1867; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—551.69 Federal: 539.89 Nonfederal: 11.80.
Cemetery acreage—15.34, all federal.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
107 Park Headquarters Road
Gatlinburg, TN 37738-4102
865-436-1200
(Also in North Carolina)

The Smokies preserve exquisite flora and fauna and structures representing southern Appalachian mountain culture.
Authorized May 22, 1926; established for administration and protection only Feb. 6, 1930; established for full development June 15, 1934. Boundary changes: April 19, 1930; July 19, 1932; June 15, 1934; June 11, 1940; Feb. 22, 1944; July 26, 1950; May 16, 1958; Sept. 9, 1963; Aug. 10, 1964; Aug. 9, 1969; Nov. 4, 1969; Nov. 10, 2003; Oct. 18, 2004. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 6, 1983.
Acreage—521,490.13 Federal: 521,224.47 Nonfederal: 265.66.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
(See Mississippi)

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Obed Wild and Scenic River
P.O. Box 429
Wartburg, TN 37887-0429
423-346-6294

Forty-five miles of free-flowing streams are protected within the park, offering Class II through IV whitewater, camping, hiking, and other activities.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—5,173.69 Federal: 3,449.83 Nonfederal: 1,723.86.

Shiloh
National Military Park
1055 Pittsburg Landing Road
Shiloh, TN 38376-9704
731-689-5275
(Also in Mississippi)

On April 6, 1862, the battle of Shiloh began a six-month struggle for the key railroad junction at Corinth, Miss. Afterwards, Union forces marched from Pittsburg Landing to take Corinth in a May siege, then withstood an October Confederate counter-attack.
Park: Established Dec. 27, 1894; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 25, 1947; Aug. 22, 1957; May 16, 1958.
Cemetery: Union dead—3,584, of whom 2,357 are unknown—reinterred in 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—5,059.56 Federal: 4,123.29 Nonfederal: 936.27.
Cemetery acreage—10.05, all federal.

Stones River
National Battlefield
3501 Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, TN 37129-3095
615-893-9501

A fierce midwinter battle took place here, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863. The Confederates withdrew after the battle and allowed the Union to control middle Tennessee. Stones River National Cemetery—6,850 interments, 2,562 unidentified—is within the park; no grave space available.
Park: Established as a national military park March 3, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated April 22, 1960. Boundary changes: April 22, 1960; Dec. 23, 1987; Dec. 11, 1991.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—709.33 Federal: 637.85 Nonfederal: 71.48.
Cemetery acreage—20.09, all federal.

Texas

Alibates Flint Quarries
National Monument
c/o Lake Meredith
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1460
Fritch, TX 79036-1460
806-857-3151

For thousands of years, people came to the red bluffs above the Canadian River to dig agatized dolomite from quarries to make projectile points, knives, and other tools.
Authorized as Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument Aug. 21, 1965; renamed Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,370.97 Federal: 1,079.23 Nonfederal: 291.74.

Amistad
National Recreation Area
HCR-3, Box 5-J
Del Rio, TX 78840-9350
830-775-7491

Boating, watersports, and camping highlight activities at the Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande River.
Administered under cooperative agreement with the International Boundary and Water Commission as Amistad Recreation Area, Nov. 11, 1965; authorized as a national recreation area Nov. 28, 1990.
Acreage—58,500 Federal: 57,292.44 Nonfederal: 1,207.56.

Big Bend National Park
P.O. Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX 79834-0129
432-477-2251

Mountains contrast with desert within the great bend of the Rio Grande, as the river waters rush through deep-cut canyons and the open desert for 118 miles.
Authorized June 20, 1935; established June 12, 1944. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1949; Nov. 5, 1957; May 27, 1989. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—801,163.21 Federal: 775,279.14 Nonfederal: 25,884.07.

Big Thicket National Preserve
3785 Milam Street
Beaumont, TX 77701-4724
409-839-2689

A great variety of plant and animal species coexist in this "biological crossroads of North America."
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1981. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—97,205.51 Federal: 86,182.32 Nonfederal: 11,023.19.

Chamizal National Memorial
800 S. San Marcial Street
El Paso, TX 79905-4123
915-532-7273

The memorial commemorates the peaceful settlement of a century-old boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico. This commemoration and multi-cultural understanding are enhanced through the arts in the memorial's 500-seat theater, outdoor stage, and three art galleries.
Authorized June 30, 1966; established Feb. 4, 1974.
Acreage—54.90, all federal.

Fort Davis National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1379
101 Lt. Henry Flipper Drive
Fort Davis, TX 79734-1456
432-426-3225

Soldiers from Fort Davis, a key West Texas post, helped open the area to settlement and protected travelers along the San Antonio-El Paso Road from 1854 to 1891.
Authorized Sept. 8, 1961; established July 4, 1963. Boundary change: Nov. 6, 1998.
Acreage—473.87, all federal.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park
HC 60, Box 400
Salt Flat, TX 79847-9400
915-828-3251

This lofty mountain mass rising out of the Chihuahuan desert is part of the world's most significant Permian limestone fossil reef. The park includes spectacular canyons and unusual flora and fauna.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; established Sept. 30, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—86,415.97 Federal: 86,189.97 Nonfederal: 226. Wilderness area: 46,850.

Lake Meredith National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1460
Fritch, TX 79036-1460
806-857-3151

Lake Meredith, created by Sanford Dam on the Canadian River in the Texas Panhandle, is the setting for boating, fishing, swimming, and windsurfing. The area's canyons, foothills, and meadows provide opportunities for hiking and other activities.
Administered in cooperation with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, March 15, 1965. Name changed from Sanford National Recreation Area to Lake Meredith Recreation Area Oct. 16, 1972; redesignated Nov. 28, 1990.
Acreage—44,977.63, all federal.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
P.O. Box 329
Johnson City, TX 78636-0329
830-868-7128

The park contains the reconstructed birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch of the 36th President; his grandparents' log cabin; and the Johnson family cemetery.
Authorized as a national historic site Dec. 2, 1969; redesignated Dec. 28, 1980.
Acreage—1,570.15 Federal: 674.20 Nonfederal: 895.95.

Padre Island National Seashore
P.O. Box 181300
Corpus Christi, TX
78480-1300
361-949-8173

Noted for its wide sand beaches, excellent fishing, and abundant bird and marine life, this barrier island stretches along the Gulf Coast for 80.5 miles.
Authorized Sept. 28, 1962; established April 6, 1968.
Acreage—130,434.27 Federal: 130,355.46 Nonfederal: 78.81.

Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site
1623 Central Blvd. #213
Brownsville, TX 78520-8326
956-541-2785

The park preserves the large battlefield on which the first battle of the 1846–48 Mexican War took place. It portrays the battle and the war, and its causes and consequences, from the perspectives of both the U.S. and Mexico.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: June 23, 1992.
Acreage—3,407.46 Federal: 1,314.77 Nonfederal: 2,092.69.

Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River
c/o Big Bend National Park
P.O. Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX
79834-0129
432-477-2251

A 196-mile strip on the American shore of the Rio Grande in the Chihuahuan Desert protects the river. It begins in Big Bend National Park and continues downstream to the Terrell-Val Verde county line. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES outside Big Bend National Park.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—9,600, all nonfederal.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park
2202 Roosevelt Avenue
San Antonio, TX 78210-4919
210-534-8833

Four Spanish frontier missions, part of a colonization system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, are preserved here.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978; established April 1, 1983.
Acreage—825.92 Federal: 460.45 Nonfederal: 365.47.

Utah

Arches National Park
P.O. Box 907
Moab, UT 84532-0907
435-719-2100

This park contains extraordinary products of erosion in the form of some 2,000 arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals.
Proclaimed a national monument April 12, 1929; redesignated Nov. 12, 1971. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1938; July 22, 1960; Jan. 20, 1969; Oct. 30, 1998.
Acreage—76,518.98 Federal: 76,353.01 Nonfederal: 165.97.

Bryce Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 170001
Bryce Canyon, UT 84717-0001
435-834-5322

Innumerable highly colored and picturesque pinnacles, walls, and spires stand in horseshoe-shaped amphitheaters along the edge of the high plateau country in southern Utah.
Proclaimed a national monument June 8, 1923; renamed and redesignated Utah National Park June 7, 1924; renamed Bryce Canyon National Park Feb. 25, 1928. Boundary changes: May 12, 1928; June 13, 1930; Jan. 5, 1931; Feb. 17, 1931; May 4, 1931; March 7, 1942.
Acreage—35,835.08 Federal: 35,832.58 Nonfederal: 2.50.

Canyonlands National Park
2282 S. West Resource Blvd.
Moab, UT 84532
435-719-2100

In this geological wonderland, rocks, spires, and mesas dominate the heart of the Colorado Plateau, cut by canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers. Prehistoric American Indian rock art and ruins dot the redrock landscape.
Established Sept. 12, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1971.
Acreage—337,597.83 Federal: 337,570.43 Nonfederal: 27.40.

Capitol Reef National Park
HC 70, Box 15
Torrey, UT 84775-9602
435-425-3791

Capitol Reef preserves the 100-mile-long Waterpocket Fold, an uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary layers. Dome-shaped white-cap rock accounts for the name. Preserved also is rock art of the Fremont Culture and a historic Mormon settlement.
Proclaimed a national monument Aug. 2, 1937; redesignated Dec. 18, 1971. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 18, 1971.
Acreage—241,904.26 Federal: 241,234.29 Nonfederal: 669.97.

Cedar Breaks
National Monument
2390 W. Hwy. 56 #11
Cedar City, UT 84720-4151
435-586-9451

A huge natural amphitheater has eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs, 2,000 feet thick at this point.
Proclaimed Aug. 22, 1933. Boundary changes: March 7, 1942; June 30, 1961.
Acreage—6,154.60, all federal.

Dinosaur
National Monument
(See Colorado)

Glen Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040-1507
928-608-6200
(Also in Arizona)

The area encompasses more than a million acres of the nation's most rugged canyon country on the Colorado Plateau. Lake Powell stretches 186 miles behind Glen Canyon Dam; its 1,960 miles of shoreline provide a variety of water-recreation activities. Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, April 18, 1958, and Sept. 17, 1965. Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Jan. 3, 1975; July 1, 2003.
Acreage—1,254,429.12 Federal: 1,239,953.41 Nonfederal: 14,475.71.

Golden Spike
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 897
Brigham City, UT 84302-0897
435-471-2209

The first transcontinental railroad in the United States was completed here on May 10, 1869, after the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads built 1,776 miles of hand-made line. Designated April 2, 1957; National Park Service administration authorized July 30, 1965. Boundary changes: July 30, 1965; Sept. 8, 1980.
Acreage—2,735.28 Federal: 2,203.20 Nonfederal: 532.08.

Hovenweep
National Monument
McElmo Route
Cortez, CO 81321-8901
970-562-4282
(Also in Colorado)

Pre-Columbian Indians built these six groups of towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
Proclaimed March 2, 1923. Boundary changes: April 26, 1951; Nov. 20, 1952; April 6, 1956.
Acreage—784.93, all federal.

Natural Bridges
National Monument
HC 60, P.O. Box 1
Lake Powell, UT 84533-0101
435-692-1234

Three natural bridges carved out of sandstone, including the second and third largest in the world, are protected here. Also present are Ancestral Puebloan rock art and remains of structures.
Proclaimed April 16, 1908. Boundary changes: April 16, 1908; Sept. 25, 1909; Feb. 11, 1916; Aug. 14, 1962.
Acreage—7,636.49, all federal.

Rainbow Bridge
National Monument
c/o Glen Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040-1507
928-608-6200

Greatest of the world's known natural bridges, this symmetrical, salmon-pink sandstone span rises 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon, accessible by boat from Lake Powell.
Proclaimed May 30, 1910.
Acreage—160, all federal.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument
R.R. 3, Box 200
American Fork, UT 84003-9800
801-756-5239

These three colorful limestone caves are noted for helictites—water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of gravity.
Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Authorized joint visitor center with U.S. Forest Service Dec. 6, 2002.
Acreage—250, all federal.

Zion National Park
Springdale, UT 84767-1099
435-772-3256

Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rock-fault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. The elevation differences at Zion provide habitat for extremely diverse plant communities.
Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed July 31, 1909, incorporated in Zion National Monument by proclamation March 18, 1918. Established as a national park Nov. 19, 1919. Separate Zion National Monument proclaimed Jan. 22, 1937, incorporated in park July 11, 1956. Other boundary changes: June 13, 1930; June 3, 1941; Feb. 20, 1960; Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—146,597.60 Federal: 143,073.36 Nonfederal: 3,524.24.

Vermont

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park
54 Elm Street
Woodstock, VT 05091
802-457-3368

Home to pioneer conservationist George Perkins Marsh, the park includes a model farm and forest developed by Frederick Billings and continued by granddaughter Mary French Rockefeller and her husband, Laurance S. Rockefeller. In partnership with the Billings Farm and Museum, the park focuses on conservation themes and the stewardship of working landscapes and agricultural countryside. The park is headquarters for the Conservation Study Institute designed to enhance leadership in the field of conservation.
Established as Marsh-Billings National Historical Park Aug. 26, 1992; renamed Oct. 21, 1998.
Acreage—643.07 Federal: 555.07 Nonfederal: 88.

Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
P.O. Box 218
Appomattox, VA 24522-0218
434-352-8987

Here on April 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederacy's most successful field army to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the United States was reunited.
Authorized as Appomattox Battlefield Site June 18, 1930; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; authorized as a national historical monument Aug. 13, 1935; redesignated April 15, 1954. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1939; Oct. 21, 1976; Dec. 3, 1980; Oct. 27, 1992.
Acreage—1,774.11 Federal: 1,694.98 Nonfederal: 79.13.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101-0001
703-235-1530

This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families overlooks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.
Lee Mansion restoration authorized March 4, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; designated Custis-Lee Mansion by Congress June 29, 1955; renamed June 30, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 3, 1959.
Acreage—28.08, all federal.

Assateague Island National Seashore
(See Maryland)

Blue Ridge Parkway
(See North Carolina)

Booker T. Washington National Monument
12130 B.T. Washington Hwy.
Hardy, VA 24101-9688
540-721-2094

On this 19th-century plantation Booker T. Washington was born a slave on April 5, 1856. When he returned to visit in 1908, he was a noted educator and orator. He founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama in 1881.
Authorized April 2, 1956. Boundary change: Aug. 21, 2002.
Acreage—239.01, all federal.

Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park
7718½ Main Street
P.O. Box 700
Middletown, VA 22645
540-868-9176

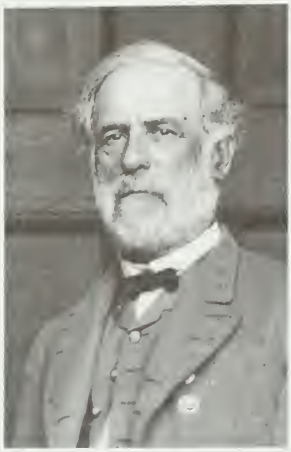
Site of the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864, this park also contains Belle Grove Plantation, home of an early Shenandoah Valley settler. Shenandoah Valley is famous for historical landscapes and views of Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge and Allegheny ranges. The park is in development and contains no federal facilities, although several sites are operated by park partners. The park will be managed by the National Park Service, in partnership with several nonprofit and municipal entities. The park is located within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historical District.
Authorized Dec. 19, 2002.
Acreage—3,592.56 Federal: 8 Nonfederal: 3,584.56.

Colonial National Historical Park
P.O. Box 210
Yorktown, VA 23690-0210
757-898-3400

This park encompasses most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution in 1781; a 23-mile parkway; and Cape Henry Memorial, which marks the approximate site of the first landing of Jamestown's colonists in 1607. Yorktown National Cemetery, containing Civil War gravesites—2,183 interments, 1,434 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Colonial National Monument authorized July 3, 1930; established Dec. 30, 1930; redesignated June 5, 1936. Boundary changes: Aug. 22, 1933; June 5, 1936; June 15, 1938; Dec. 24, 1942; April 22, 1944; Dec. 23, 1944; May 12, 1948; Sept. 23, 1950; May 13, 1953; March 29, 1956; Aug. 29, 1967; Nov. 12, 1996.
Cemetery: probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—8,676.91 Federal: 8,609.22 Nonfederal: 67.69.
Cemetery acreage—2.91, all federal.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Robert E. Lee . . .



Booker T. Washington . . .

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
120 Chatham Lane
Fredericksburg, VA 22405-2508
540-373-6122
or 540-786-2880

This park encompasses four major Civil War battlefields (Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House) and four historic buildings associated with them (Chatham, Salem Church, Ellwood, and the house where Stonewall Jackson died).
Park: Established Feb. 14, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Dec. 11, 1989; Oct. 27, 1992; Dec. 9, 1999.
Cemetery: Probable date of unidentified Civil War interments, 1867. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—8,373.90 Federal: 7,272.89 Nonfederal: 1,101.01. Cemetery acreage—12, all federal.

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
1732 Popes Creek Road
Washington's Birthplace, VA 22443-9688
804-224-1732

Birthplace of the preeminent leader of the American Revolutionary War era and the first U.S. President. The park includes the foundation of the original birthhouse, the archaeological remains of several outbuildings, a commemorative colonial revival plantation, and the family burial ground.
Established Jan. 23, 1930. Boundary changes: March 30, 1931; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; May 3, 1993; Dec. 17, 2002.
Acreage—661.73 Federal: 550.23 Nonfederal: 111.50.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101-0001
703-289-2500
(Also in Maryland and the District of Columbia)

The parkway, developed as a memorial to the first U.S. President, preserves the natural scenery along the Potomac River. It connects historic sites from Mount Vernon, where George Washington lived, past the Nation's Capital, which he founded, to the Great Falls of the Potomac, where he demonstrated his skill as an engineer.
Authorized May 29, 1930; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. On Nov. 28, 1989, the road in Maryland was renamed the Clara Barton Parkway. Boundary changes: May 13, 1947; Oct. 10, 1965; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—7,192.73 Federal: 7,174.06 Nonfederal: 18.67.

Maggie L. Walker . . .

George Washington . . . all memorialized in Virginia parks.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)

Maggie L. Walker
National Historic Site
c/o Richmond National
Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223-7517
804-771-2017

This house at 110½ E. Leigh Street, Richmond, was the home of Maggie L. Walker, a leader in the national African American community in the early 20th century and the first woman to charter and be president of a bank.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1.29 Federal: 0.36 Nonfederal: 0.93.

Manassas
National Battlefield Park
12521 Lee Hwy.
Manassas, VA 20109-2005
703-754-1861

The First and Second Battles of Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and Aug. 28–30, 1862. Here, Confederate Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall."
Designated May 10, 1940. Boundary changes: April 17, 1954; Oct. 30, 1980; Nov. 10, 1988.
Acreage—5,073.17 Federal: 4,412.14 Nonfederal: 661.03.

Petersburg
National Battlefield
1539 Hickory Hill Road
Petersburg, VA 23803-4721
804-732-3531

The Union Army waged a 10-month campaign here 1864–65 to seize Petersburg. The park also includes Grant's Headquarters at City Point in Hopewell, Va. The Five Forks Battlefield, in Dinwiddie County, is where the Confederate collapse led to the fall of the city and ultimately of Richmond. Poplar Grove (Petersburg) National Cemetery—6,315 interments, 4,110 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established as a national military park July 3, 1926; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 24, 1962. Boundary changes: June 5, 1942; Sept. 7, 1949; Aug. 24, 1962; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; December 26, 1990.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—2,738.68 Federal: 2,656.39 Nonfederal: 82.29.
Cemetery acreage—8.72, all federal.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
(See Maryland)

Prince William Forest Park
18100 Park Headquarters Road
Triangle, VA 22172-1644
703-221-7181

The Piedmont forests of the Quantico Creek watershed shelter hiking trails and five camps built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) for group and family camping. The camps were built primarily during the 1930s.
Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; renamed June 22, 1948.
Acreage—19,376.73 Federal: 17,886.11 Nonfederal: 1,490.62.

Richmond National Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223-7517
804-226-1981

The park commemorates more than 30 battles around Richmond, including: Beaver Dam Creek, Cold Harbor, Drewry's Bluff, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and New Market Heights, site of 14 Medals of Honor for United States Colored Troops.
Authorized March 2, 1936. Boundary changes: March 3, 1956; Nov. 13, 2000.
Acreage—2,517.14 Federal: 1,488.31 Nonfederal: 1,028.83.

Shenandoah National Park
3655 US Highway 211 East
Luray, VA 22835-9051
540-999-3500

Skyline Drive winds along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains for 105 miles. The park, which includes 300 square miles of the southern Appalachians, offers not only the area's most famous scenic roadway, but hiking trails (including the Appalachian Trail), wildlife viewing points, and an ever-changing hardwood forest.
Authorized May 22, 1926; fully established Dec. 26, 1935; dedicated July 3, 1936. Boundary changes: Feb. 16, 1928; Feb. 4, 1932; June 13, 1939; June 6, 1942; Sept. 13, 1960; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976, and Sept. 1, 1978.
Acreage—199,045.23 Federal: 198,250.40 Nonfederal: 794.83. Wilderness area: 79,579.

Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts
1551 Trap Road
Vienna, VA 22182-1643
703-255-1800

The Filene Center, an open-air performing arts pavilion, can accommodate an audience of 7,000, including 3,000 on the sloping lawn in a setting of rolling hills and woods.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; redesignated Aug. 21, 2002.
Acreage—130.28, all federal.

Virgin Islands

Buck Island Reef National Monument
Danish Customs House
Kings Wharf
2100 Church Street, #100
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611
340-773-1460

The park features the finest coral reef gardens in the Caribbean, which include coral grottoes, sea fans, and tropical fishes. Its interpretive snorkel trail provides a wonderful opportunity to discover the underwater world. The island's beaches and tropical forests are nesting areas for endangered sea turtles and brown pelicans.
Proclaimed Dec. 28, 1961. Boundary change: Feb. 1, 1975.
Acreage—19,015.47, all federal. Land area: 143.

Christiansted National Historic Site
Danish Customs House
Kings Wharf
2100 Church Street, #100
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611
340-773-1460

Urban colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by 18th- and 19th-century structures in the heart of the capital of the former Danish West Indies on St. Croix Island.
Designated Virgin Islands National Historic Site March 4, 1952; renamed Jan. 16, 1961. Boundary change: June 27, 1962.
Acreage—27.15 Federal: 26.24 Nonfederal: 0.91.

Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve
Danish Customs House
Kings Wharf
2100 Church Street, #100
Christiansted, VI 00820-4611
340-773-1460

The park contains the only known site where members of the Columbus expedition set foot on what is now U.S. territory. It also preserves upland watersheds, mangrove forests, and estuarine and marine environments. The site is marked by Fort Sale, a remaining earthworks fortification from the Dutch period of occupation.
Authorized Feb. 24, 1992.
Acreage—978.07 Federal: 217.62 Nonfederal: 760.45.

Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument
P.O. Box 710
Cruz Bay, St. John, VI 00831
340-776-6201

The park is adjacent to submerged lands that are part of the Virgin Islands National Park. This tropical marine ecosystem includes mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, and algal plains. These extraordinary blue-green waters and submerged lands are habitat for threatened and endangered species such as humpback whales, pilot whales, dolphins, brown pelicans, green and leatherback sea turtles, reef fishes, and twenty-five species of sea birds.
Authorized Jan. 17, 2001.
Acreage—13,892.78, all nonfederal.

Virgin Islands National Park
P.O. Box 710
Cruz Bay, St. John, VI 00831
340-776-6201

The park covers much of the island of St. John. Features include coral reefs, quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by green hills. Here, too, are early Indian sites and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations.
Authorized Aug. 2, 1956. Boundary changes: June 29, 1960; Oct. 5, 1962; Aug. 18, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—14,688.87 Federal: 12,916.86 Nonfederal: 1,772.01. Water area: 5,650.

Washington

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve
P.O. Box 774
Coupeville, WA 98239-0774
360-678-6084

This rural historic district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the Reserve. This partnership park is managed by a local Trust Board. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—19,323.99 Federal: 2,708.73 Nonfederal: 16,615.26.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
612 E. Reserve Street
Vancouver, WA 98661-3811
360-696-7655

From 1825 to 1849, Fort Vancouver was the western headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trading operations. Under the leadership of John McLoughlin, the fort became the center of political, cultural, commercial, and manufacturing activities in the Pacific Northwest. McLoughlin's home in nearby Oregon City, Ore., is part of the park.
Authorized as a national monument June 19, 1948; redesignated June 30, 1961. Boundary changes: Jan. 15, 1958; June 30, 1961; April 4, 1972; July 29, 2003.
Acreage—209.52 Federal: 202.36 Nonfederal: 7.16.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
319 Second Ave. South
Seattle, WA 98104
206-553-7220
(See also Alaska)

News of the gold strike in Canada's Yukon Territory spread from Seattle across the country, and from here most prospectors left for the gold fields. The park has a visitor center in the Pioneer Square Historic District, the center of Gold Rush activity.
Authorized June 30, 1976.
Acreage—13,191.35 Federal: 2,418.93 Nonfederal: 10,772.42.

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area
810 State Route 20
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9314
360-856-5700

Here the beautiful Stehekin Valley, with a portion of fjordlike Lake Chelan, adjoins North Cascades National Park.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—61,946.72 Federal: 59,342.51 Nonfederal: 2,604.21.

Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area
1008 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, WA 99116-0037
509-633-9441

Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project), 130-mile long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is the principal recreation feature here.
Coulee Dam Recreation Area administered under cooperative agreement between Bureau of Reclamation and Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Dec. 18, 1946; agreement revised and renegotiated among Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Colville Confederated Tribes, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians April 20, 1990; area renamed Jan. 1, 1997.
Acreage—100,390.31, all federal.

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
(See Oregon)

Mount Rainier National Park
Tahoma Woods, Star Route
Ashford, WA 98304-9751
360-569-2211

This greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States radiates from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano, with dense forests and subalpine flowered meadows below.
Established March 2, 1899. Boundary changes: May 28, 1926; Jan. 31, 1931; June 27, 1960; Nov. 16, 1988; Oct. 5, 2004. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988.
Acreage—235,625, all federal. Wilderness area: 228,480.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
(See Idaho)

North Cascades National Park
810 State Route 20
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9314
360-856-5700

In this wilderness park high jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, waterfalls, rivers, lakes, lush forests, and a great diversity of flora and fauna.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988. The Stephen Mather Wilderness Area extends into Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Acreage—504,780.94 Federal: 504,633.52 Nonfederal: 147.42. Wilderness area: 634,614.

Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362-6757
360-565-3000

This park is a large wilderness area featuring glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, meadows, lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and a spectacular temperate rainforest.
Proclaimed Mount Olympus National Monument March 2, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; renamed and redesignated June 29, 1938. Boundary changes: Jan. 2, 1940; May 29, 1943; Jan. 6, 1953; Oct. 21, 1976; Oct. 10, 1986; Nov. 16, 1988. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981.
Acreage—922,650.86 Federal: 913,530.97 Nonfederal: 9,119.89. Wilderness area: 876,669.

Ross Lake
National Recreation Area
810 State Route 20
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284-9314
360-856-5700

Ringed by mountains, this national recreation area offers many outdoor recreation opportunities along the upper reaches of the Skagit River, between the north and south units of North Cascades National Park.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—117,574.59 Federal: 115,959.59 Nonfederal: 1,615.

San Juan Island
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 429
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0429
360-378-2240

With more than six miles of shoreline, upland trails, sweeping prairies, and military camps, this park commemorates the peaceful settlement of the San Juan Boundary Dispute between Great Britain and the United States from 1853 to 1872, including the Pig War crisis of 1854.
Authorized Sept. 9, 1966.
Acreage—1,751.99 Federal: 1,725.45 Nonfederal: 26.54.

Whitman Mission
National Historic Site
328 Whitman Mission Road
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-522-6360

The mission of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman at Waiilatpu was an important way station in the early days of the Oregon Trail. The Whitmans labored to bring Christianity to the Cayuse Indians, but cultural differences and a measles epidemic led to violence in which the Cayuse killed the Whitmans and 11 others.
Authorized as Whitman National Monument June 29, 1936; renamed and redesignated Jan. 1, 1963. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1961; Feb. 8, 1963.
Acreage—138.53, all federal.

West Virginia

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Bluestone
National Scenic River
c/o New River Gorge
National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508

This scenic river preserves relatively unspoiled land in southwest West Virginia and contains natural and historic features of the Appalachian plateau. In its 10.5 miles the lower Bluestone River offers excellent fishing, hiking, boating, and scenery. Pipestem and Bluestone State Parks and Bluestone Wildlife Management Area are located along this segment of the river. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1988. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—4,309.51 Federal: 3,032 Nonfederal: 1,277.51.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Gauley River National Recreation Area
c/o New River Gorge National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508

The 25.5 miles of the Gauley River and the 5.5 miles of the Meadow River pass through scenic gorges and valleys containing a wide variety of natural and cultural features. The Gauley River contains several Class V+ rapids, making it one of the most adventurous whitewater boating rivers in the East. Both rivers also provide excellent fishing opportunities. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1988.
Acreage—11,506.95 Federal: 4,283.12 Nonfederal: 7,223.83.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
P.O. Box 65
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0065
304-535-6029
(Also in Maryland and Virginia)

This town witnessed the arrival of the first successful American railroad, the first successful application of interchangeable parts, John Brown's attack on slavery, the largest surrender of Federal troops during the Civil War, education of former slaves, and the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement.
Authorized as a national monument June 30, 1944; redesignated May 29, 1963. Boundary changes: July 14, 1960; Oct. 24, 1974; March 5, 1980; Sept. 24, 2004.
Acreage—2,503.64 Federal: 2,407.87 Nonfederal: 95.77.

New River Gorge National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246
304-465-0508

A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 53-mile section from Hinton to Hawks Nest State Park is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational features.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1988; Nov. 12, 1996; Dec. 17, 2002.
Acreage—72,189.49 Federal: 52,197.16 Nonfederal: 19,992.33.

Wisconsin

Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
415 Washington Avenue
Route 1, Box 4
Bayfield, WI 54814-9599
715-779-3397

Twenty-one picturesque islands and a 12-mile strip of mainland shoreline along the south shore of Lake Superior feature sandstone cliffs, sea caves, pristine beaches, old-growth forest, commercial fish camps, and six historic light stations.
Established Sept. 26, 1970. Boundary change: Oct. 17, 1986. Wilderness designated: Dec. 8, 2004.
Acreage—69,371.89 Federal: 42,160.65 Nonfederal: 27,211.24. Land area: 42,265.13. Wilderness area: 33,500.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 708
Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024-0708
715-483-3284
(Also in Minnesota)

The St. Croix and Namekagon rivers flow through some of the most undeveloped country in the upper midwest. Visitors canoe, boat, camp, fish, hike, and view wildlife in the area, renowned for spectacular scenery. The states of Minnesota and Wisconsin manage the lower 25 miles of the St. Croix River to its confluence with the Mississippi River.
Authorized Oct. 2, 1968. Boundary changes: Oct. 25, 1972; Dec. 23, 1980.
Acreage—67,459.21 Federal: 32,260.45 Nonfederal: 35,198.76.

Wyoming

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
(See Montana)

Devils Tower National Monument
P.O. Box 10
Devils Tower, WY 82714-0010
307-467-5283

Devils Tower, the nation's first national monument, is a high, isolated monolith of igneous rock, set upon a pine-clad pedestal within a bend of the Belle Fourche River.
Proclaimed Sept. 24, 1906. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1955.
Acreage—1,346.91, all federal.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site
HC 72, Box 389
Fort Laramie, WY 82212-0086
307-837-2221

Fort Laramie, on the eastern Wyoming prairie, was a fur trading post from 1834 to 1849 and a major military post from 1849 to 1890. It figured prominently in the covered wagon migrations to Oregon and California.
Proclaimed a national monument July 16, 1938; redesignated April 29, 1960. Boundary changes: April 29, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—832.85 Federal: 831.52 Nonfederal: 1.33.

Fossil Butte National Monument
P.O. Box 592
Kemmerer, WY 83101-0592
307-877-4455

The monument is noted for its well-preserved Eocene fish. Fossil insects, snails, turtles, birds, bats, and plant remains are also found in the 50-million-year-old rock layers.
Established Oct. 23, 1972.
Acreage—8,198, all federal.

Grand Teton National Park
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012-0170
307-739-3300

Grand Teton features a rugged, awe-inspiring mountain range with numerous piedmont lakes nestled along its flanks, and the wide, sagebrush-covered valley of Jackson Hole.
Established Feb. 26, 1929. Boundary change: Sept. 14, 1950—incorporation of part of former Jackson Hole National Monument proclaimed March 15, 1943. Portions of the monument were absorbed by National Elk Refuge, administered by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Teton National Forest, administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Acreage—309,994.66 Federal: 307,690.67 Nonfederal: 2,303.99.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway
c/o Grand Teton National Park, P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012-0170
307-739-3300

Linking Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks, this scenic 82-mile corridor commemorates Rockefeller's role in aiding the establishment of many parks, including Grand Teton.
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972.
Acreage—23,777.22, all federal.

Yellowstone National Park
P.O. Box 168
Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190-0168
307-344-7381
(Also in Montana and Idaho)

Old Faithful and some 10,000 other thermal features make this the Earth's greatest geyser area. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountain meadows, wildlife, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—all set apart in 1872 as the world's first national park.
Established March 1, 1872. Boundary changes: May 26, 1926; March 1, 1929; April 19, 1930; Oct. 20, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site, Sept. 6, 1978.
Acreage—2,219,790.71 Federal: 2,219,789.13 Nonfederal: 1.58.

Part 3

Related Areas

Touro Synagogue National Historic Site

Affiliated Areas

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

In an Act of August 18, 1970, the National Park System was defined in law as "any area of land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes." The same law specifically excludes "miscellaneous areas administered in connection therewith," that is, those properties that are neither federally owned nor directly administered by the National Park Service but that the National Park Service assists.

The Affiliated Areas comprise a variety of locations in the United States and Canada that preserve significant properties outside the National Park System. Some of these have been recognized by Acts of Congress, others have been designated national historic sites by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. All draw on technical or financial aid from the National Park Service.

Aleutian World War II National Historic Area
Ounalashka Corporation
P.O. Box 149
Unalaska, AK 99685

This area preserves lands owned by the Ounalaska Corporation on the island of Amaknak. It provides for the interpretation of the unique and significant circumstances involving the history of the Aleut people and the role the Aleut people and the Aleutian Islands played in the defense of the United States in World War II.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.
Acreage—81, all nonfederal.

American Memorial Park
P.O. Box 5189 CHRB
Saipan, MP 96950

This site on the island of Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands was created as a living memorial honoring the sacrifices made during the Marianas Campaign of World War II. Recreational facilities, a World War II museum, and flag monument keep alive the memory of over 4,000 U.S. military personnel and local islanders who died in June 1944.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage—133, all nonfederal.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial
c/o The Franklin Institute
222 North 20th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

In the Rotunda of the Franklin Institute the colossal seated statue of Franklin, by James Earle Fraser, honors the inventor-statesman.
Designated Oct. 25, 1972. Owned and administered by the Franklin Institute.
Acreage—0.00.

Chicago Portage National Historic Site
c/o Cook County Forest Preserve
Cummings Square
River Forest, IL 60305

A portion of the portage between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, discovered by French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, is preserved here.
Designated Jan. 3, 1952. Administered by Cook County.
Acreage—91.20, all nonfederal.

Chimney Rock National Historic Site
P.O. Box F
Bayard, NE 69334

As they traveled west, pioneers camped near this famous landmark, which stands 500 feet above the Platte River along the Oregon and California trails.
Designated Aug. 2, 1956. Owned by Nebraska; administered by the city of Bayard, the Nebraska State Historical Society, and the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement of June 21, 1956.
Acreage—83.36, all nonfederal.

Father Marquette National Memorial
Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Department of State
Straits State Park
720 Church Street
St. Ignace, MI 49781

The memorial pays tribute to the life and work of Father Jacques Marquette, French priest and explorer. It is located in Straits State Park near St. Ignace, Michigan, where he founded a Jesuit mission in 1671 and was buried in 1678.
Authorized Dec. 20, 1975.
Acreage—52, all nonfederal.

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site
916 South Swanson Street
Columbus Boulevard and Christian Street
Philadelphia, PA 19147

This is the second oldest Swedish church in the United States and was founded in 1677. The present structure, a splendid example of 17th-century Swedish church architecture, was erected about 1700.
Designated Nov. 17, 1942. Church site owned and administered by Corporation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church. Boundary change: Aug. 21, 1958.
Acreage—3.71 Federal: 2.08 Nonfederal: 1.63.

Green Springs National Historic Landmark District
c/o Shenandoah National Park
3655 US Highway 211 East
Luray, VA 22835-9051

This portion of Louisa County in Virginia's Piedmont is noted for its concentration of fine rural manor houses and related buildings in an unmarred landscape. In 1974 the district was declared a national historic landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. NO PUBLIC FACILITIES.
On December 12, 1977, the Secretary agreed to accept preservation easements for nearly half of the 14,000 acres in the district.
Acreage—14,004 Federal (easements): 5,766.04 Nonfederal: 8,237.93.

Historic Camden Revolutionary War Site
222 Broad Street
Box 710
Camden, SC 29020

This early colonial village was established in the mid-1730s and was known as Fredericksburg Township. In 1768 the village was named Camden in honor of Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, a British Parliamentary champion of colonial rights. The site was occupied by the British under Lord Cornwallis from June 1, 1780, until May 9, 1781. Camden was one of the few frontier settlements where two Revolutionary War battles were fought: August 16, 1780, and April 25, 1781.
Authorized May 24, 1982.
Acreage—undetermined.

Ice Age National Scientific Reserve
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

This first national scientific reserve contains nationally significant features of continental glaciation. State parks in the area are open to the public.
Authorized Oct. 13, 1964.
Acreage—32,500, all nonfederal.

International Peace Garden
RR 1, Box 116
Dunseith, ND 58329

Peaceful relations between Canada and the United States are commemorated here. North Dakota holds the 888-acre U.S. portion for International Peace Garden, Inc., which administers the area for North Dakota and Manitoba.
Originated by North Dakota in 1931; federal aid authorized in acts of Oct. 25, 1949; June 28, 1954; Aug. 28, 1958; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—2,330.30, all nonfederal.

Inupiat Heritage Center
P.O. Box 749
Barrow, AK 99723

This center is affiliated with New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park to commemorate more than 2,000 whaling trips from New Bedford to the western Arctic in the 19th century. The center collects, preserves, and exhibits historical material, art objects, and scientific displays.
Designated Feb. 3, 1999.
Acreage—undetermined.

Jamestown
National Historic Site
c/o Association for the
Preservation of Virginia
Antiquities
204 West Franklin Street
Richmond, VA 23220

Part of the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607) is on the upper end of Jamestown Island, scene of the first representative legislative government on this continent, July 30, 1619.
Designated Dec. 18, 1940. Owned and administered by Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Remainder of Jamestown site and island is part of Colonial National Historical Park.
Acreage—20.63, all nonfederal.

Kate Mullany
National Historic Site
c/o American Labor
Studies Center
100 South Swan Street
Albany, NY 12210

Catherine A. (Kate) Mullany was an Irish immigrant laundry worker who organized and led Troy's Collar Laundry Union during the 1860s, one of the first all-female unions in the United States. She lived in this house at 350 8th St., Troy, NY, from 1869 to 1875, inherited the house when her mother died in 1876, moved away, returned in 1903, and died here in 1906. The house was privately owned until 2003, when it was purchased by the New York AFL-CIO on behalf of the American Labor Studies Center.
Authorized Dec. 3, 2004.
Acreage—.06, all nonfederal.

Lower East Side Tenement
National Historic Site
66 Allen Street
New York, NY 10002

The heart of the Lower East Side Tenement Museum is its landmark tenement building, home to more than 7,000 people from 20 nations between 1863 and 1935. The museum promotes tolerance and historical perspective at this gateway to America.
Designated Nov. 12, 1998.
Acreage—undetermined, all nonfederal.

New Jersey Coastal
Heritage Trail Route
389 Fortescue Road
P.O. Box 568
Newport, NJ 08345

From the Raritan Bay near New York City south to the Delaware River and Bay, this scenic vehicular trail explores the diverse heritage of the New Jersey coast. Lighthouses, boardwalks, historic communities, and migratory flyways are part of the trail. There are fees for some activities sponsored by private and public institutions.
Authorized Oct. 20, 1988.
Acreage—undetermined.

Oklahoma City
National Memorial
620 N. Harvey Avenue
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building on April 19, 1995, killed 168 people, including 19 children, and injured 675. The memorial is a public/private partnership erected in their memory for the families, the survivors, and their rescuers.
Established Oct. 9, 1997; redesignated as affiliated area Jan. 23, 2004.
Acreage—6.24 Federal: 3.12 Nonfederal: 3.12.

Pinelands National Reserve
c/o New Jersey Pinelands
Commission
15 Springfield Road
P.O. Box 7
New Lisbon, NJ 08064

The New Jersey Pinelands is a unique ecosystem of historic villages and berry farms amid vast oak-pine forests, extensive wetlands, and diverse species of plants and animals. It is protected by state and federal legislation through management by local, state, and federal governments and the private sector. Public recreation facilities are provided within state parks and forests.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.
Acreage—1,164,025 Federal: 90,530 Nonfederal: 1,073,495.

Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial
c/o Eugene O'Neill
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 280
Danville, CA 94526

This memorial, located at the Concord Naval Weapons Station near Concord, Calif., recognizes the critical role Port Chicago played in World War II by serving as the main facility for the Pacific Theater. It also commemorates the explosion that occurred at the Port Chicago Naval Magazine on July 17, 1944, which resulted in the largest domestic loss of life during World War II. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Oct. 28, 1992.
Acreage—undetermined.

Red Hill Patrick Henry National Memorial
Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation
1250 Red Hill Road
Brookneal, VA 24528

The law office and grave of the fiery Virginia legislator and orator are preserved at this small plantation along with a reconstruction of Patrick Henry's last home, several dependencies, and a museum.
Authorized May 13, 1986.
Acreage—117 acres, all nonfederal.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park
c/o Executive Secretary
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
P.O. Box 97
Lubec, ME 04652

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was stricken by poliomyelitis here at his summer home in New Brunswick, Canada, at the age of 39.
Established July 7, 1964. Owned and administered by a U.S.-Canadian commission.
Acreage—2,721.50, all nonfederal.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site
144 Constitution Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Rebuilt after fire damage from the War of 1812, this red brick house is one of the oldest on Capitol Hill. It has been the National Woman's Party headquarters since 1929 and commemorates the party's founder and women's suffrage leader, Alice Paul, and associates. OPEN ON A LIMITED BASIS.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—0.35, all nonfederal.

Thomas Cole National Historic Site
218 Spring Street
Catskill, NY 12414

This is the Hudson River home of the eminent British-American landscape painter Thomas Cole (1801–1848). He is recognized as the founder of "The Hudson River School," America's first indigenous school of landscape painting. Cole created some of his greatest paintings, including the "Voyage of Life" series, in the small studio on the property. He lived in the 1815 Federal-period house. Owned and operated by the Greene County Historical Society.
Authorized Dec. 9, 1999.
Acreage—3.4, all nonfederal.

Touro Synagogue National Historic Site
85 Touro Street
Newport, RI 02840

One of the finest examples of colonial religious architecture, designed by Peter Harrison, this synagogue is the present-day place of worship of Congregation Jeshuat Israel.
Designated March 5, 1946. Owned by Congregation Shearith Israel, New York City.
Acreage—0.23, all nonfederal.

National Heritage Areas

Library of Congress Collections; Photograph by Arthur Rothstein

National Coal Heritage Area

National Heritage Areas are regions in which entire communities live and work, and in which residents, businesses, and local governments have come together to conserve special landscapes and their own heritage. Through a number of independent authorities, as of 2004 Congress has established 27 National Heritage Areas around the country. In these areas, the National Park Service does not acquire new land. Instead, conservation, interpretation, and other activities are managed by partnerships among federal, state, and local governments and private nonprofit organizations. The National Park Service plays the role of catalyst by providing technical assistance and financial assistance for a limited period.

Each National Heritage Area is a settled landscape that tells the story of its residents. Over time the land and the local environment have shaped traditions and cultural values in the people who live there. The residents' use of the land has in turn created and sustained a landscape that reflects their culture.

These areas consist mainly of private property, though some include public parks and preserves. Protection and upkeep of these lands and properties, as well as activities such as tours, museums, and festivals, are primarily accomplished through voluntary actions. For each area, a local or state government agency, nonprofit organization, or independent federal commission has been recognized by Congress to serve as the management entity that coordinates the partners' actions. Designation as a National Heritage Area brings no federal regulation of private property.

All of these National Heritage Areas are young and constitute an ambitious experiment—a new way of conserving and enjoying the nation's natural and cultural heritage. As such, the kinds of visitor experiences available vary widely. These areas are at different stages of implementing their plans for scenic byways; walking and cycling trails; wild, scenic, and recreation rivers; interpretive and educational activities; and rehabilitation of historic buildings and districts. The visitor who explores a National Heritage Area will gain insight into how a particular part of the American experience came to be.

America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks)
209 West Fifth Street, Suite E
P.O. Box 2845
Waterloo, IA 50704

Sites in this 37-county region of northeastern Iowa illustrate the transformation that took place as mechanization paved the way for a distinctly American system of industrialized agriculture. Tractor design and manufacture, mechanized farming, corn-hog production, dairying, beef cattle feeding, and meat packing continue to characterize the region. The unique cultural histories of family farming and agribusiness are equally well represented.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Augusta Canal National Heritage Area
P.O. Box 2367
Augusta, GA 30903-2367

This seven-mile corridor follows the full length of the best-preserved canal of its kind remaining in the southern United States. The canal transformed Augusta into an important regional industrial area on the eve of the Civil War, and was instrumental in the post-Civil War relocation of much of the nation's textile industry to the south.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Automobile National Heritage Area
300 River Place, Suite 1600
Detroit, MI 48207

The heritage area consists of six significant corridors representing the region that put the world on wheels. This collection of auto-related museums, historical sites, and natural, cultural, and recreational resources is linked, enhanced, and protected to preserve and interpret the story of the automobile.
Authorized Nov. 6, 1998.

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
3 General Aviation Drive
Fletcher, NC 28732

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area encompasses 25 counties in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina and includes the Blue Ridge Parkway. The area seeks to preserve and interpret traditional folk music, folklife traditions, arts and crafts, the heritage of the Cherokee Indians, and historic sites and collections of artifacts. A partnership of federal, state, local, non-profit, and Cherokee Indian organizations collaborates with residents on educational and conservation initiatives.
Authorized Nov. 10, 2003.

Cache La Poudre Corridor
1201 Oak Ridge Drive,
Suite 200
Fort Collins, CO 80525

Includes 44 miles of the 100-year floodplain of the Cache La Poudre River corridor, beginning in Larimer County where the Poudre flows out of the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest and continuing east to a point one-quarter mile west of the confluence of the Poudre and the South Platte in Weld County. The corridor tells the story of water and its influence on western development.
Authorized Oct. 19, 1996.

Cane River National Heritage Area
P.O. Box 1201
Natchitoches, LA 71458

Before becoming part of the United States, this area at the intersection of the Spanish and French realms in the New World gave rise to the unique Creole culture in a rural setting. The area supports the oldest community in the territory encompassed by the Louisiana Purchase. Historic plantations, Cane River Creole National Historical Park, and three state commemorative areas keep the region's Creole heritage alive.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1994.

Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor
10 East Church St., P-208
Bethlehem, PA 18018

These two 19th-century canals and their associated early railroads opened up the rich anthracite coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania and fueled the Industrial Revolution. The corridor includes museums dealing with the region's cultural and industrial history and two state parks. It is administered by a federal commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Pennsylvania working with a consortium of state, county, local, and private landowners.
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988.

Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
P.O. Box 219
Waterford, NY 12188

The Erie Canal is the most successful and influential human-made waterway and one of the most important works of civil construction in North America. Constructed in 1825, it opened the American interior to settlement and trade, helped make New York City an international center of commerce, and, by linking people, places, and ideas, helped foster a number of social reform and religious movements. Today the 524-mile canal system remains in service as America's oldest continuously operating transportation system. A 363-mile Towpath Trail is nearing completion.
Authorized Dec. 21, 2000.

Essex National Heritage Area
221 Essex Street, Suite 41
Salem, MA 01970

Essex County is a 500-square-mile area between the Atlantic Coast and the Merrimack Valley. It includes thousands of historic sites and districts that illuminate colonial settlement, the development of the shoe and textile industries, and the growth and decline of the maritime industries—including fishing, privateering, and the China trade.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area
Hudson River Valley Greenway
Capitol Building, Room 254
Albany, NY 12224

From Troy to New York City, the Hudson River Valley contains a rich assemblage of natural features and nationally significant cultural and historical sites. The valley has maintained the scenic, rural character that inspired the Hudson Valley School of landscape painting and the Knickerbocker writers. Recreational opportunities are found in local parks, protected open space, and greenways.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor
c/o Midwest Region
National Park Service
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

This canal was built in the 1830s and '40s along the portage between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, which had long been used as an American Indian trade route. The canal rapidly transformed Chicago from an isolated crossroads into a critical transportation hub between the East and the developing Midwest. A 61-mile recreational trail follows the canal towpath.
Authorized Aug. 24, 1984.

John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor
1 Depot Square
Woonsocket, RI 02895

The American Industrial Revolution began here along some 46 miles of river and canals running from Worcester, Mass., to Providence, R.I. The mills (including Slater Mill), villages, and associated transportation networks in the Blackstone Valley together tell the story of industrialization.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1986.

Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area
1300 Old Plank Road
Mayfield, PA 18433

The 40-mile-long Lackawanna Heritage Valley is at the center of what was once the world's most productive anthracite field. Located in Pennsylvania, the heritage area features history and culture closely tied to the anthracite coal mining industry, a cornerstone of the American industrial legacy. Trails, museums, and other visitor attractions help tell the nationally important story of anthracite.
Authorized Oct. 6, 2000.

Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area
Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
1141 Bayview Avenue
Suite 101
Biloxi, MS 39530

The landscape of this six-county area within the Mississippi Coastal Plain that borders the Gulf of Mexico has been shaped by the natural coastal and riverine environment and a number of cultural influences, including Native Americans and Spanish, French, and English settlers. The area contains cultural and historical sites related to these cultures, including the first capital of the Louisiana Territory, in addition to natural, scenic, and recreational resources along the coast and wetlands. Management of the area will be coordinated by the Mississippi Department of Marine resources in consultation with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
Authorized Dec. 8, 2004.

National Aviation Heritage Area
P.O. Box 414
Dayton, Ohio 45409

The heritage area is an eight-county region in southwest Ohio based on the Wright brothers' legacy and the aviation history of the Dayton, Ohio region. Partnership projects among federal, state, and local governments and the private sector have followed the passage of the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act in 1992. Heritage development, interpretation, and preservation projects based on historic aviation sites and resources will be strengthened and enhanced by the new designation. Resources include Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. The area will be managed by the non-profit organization Aviation Heritage Foundation, Inc.
Authorized Dec. 8, 2004.

National Coal Heritage Area
104 Wilson Street
P.O. Box 5176
Beckley, WV 25801

The cultural geography here has been profoundly influenced over the last 125 years by the pervasive role of the coal mines. The communities in these 11 counties in southern West Virginia reflect their origins as company towns formed by local traditions, waves of immigrant workers, and the dominance of the mining companies. Ethnic neighborhoods and the physical infrastructure of the mines are still evident in the region.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor
520 S. Main Street
Suite 2452
Akron, OH 44311

This area of northeast Ohio celebrates the canal that enabled shipping between Lake Erie and the Ohio River and vaulted Ohio into commercial prominence in the early 1830s. The Towpath Trail, Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad, and CanalWay Ohio National Scenic Byway provide varied ways to experience the diverse natural landscapes, agricultural lands and rural villages, and urban industry and ethnic neighborhoods of the corridor. (See Cuyahoga Valley National Park.)
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Oil Region
National Heritage Area
P.O. Box 128
Oil City, PA 16301-0128

This heritage area tells the story of Col. Edwin Drake's drilling of the world's first successful oil well in 1859, which changed the course of industry, society, and politics in the modern world. The Oil Region, composed of Venango County, Oil Creek Township in eastern Crawford County, and the city of Titusville, Pa., contains remnants of the oil industry in addition to historic valley and riverbed settlements, plateau developments, farmlands, and industrial landscapes. The area's cultural traditions have been shaped by Native Americans, frontier settlements, the French and Indian War, African Americans and the Underground Railroad, and Swedish and Polish immigration.
Authorized Dec. 8, 2004.

Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley
National Heritage Corridor
107 Providence Street
Putnam, CT 06260

The Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley in Connecticut is one of the last unspoiled and undeveloped areas in the northeastern U.S. It has remained largely intact, including important aboriginal archeological sites, excellent water quality, beautiful rural landscapes, architecturally significant mill structures and mill villages, and a large acreage of parks and other permanent open space. The corridor encompasses 850 square miles and includes 25 towns.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1994.

Rivers of Steel
National Heritage Area
The Bost Building
623 E. Eighth Avenue
Homestead, PA 15120

Steel made a great imprint on the Pittsburgh region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The industry made possible railroads, skyscrapers, and shipbuilding while altering corporate practice and labor organization. There are remnants of numerous mills as well as communities founded by mill workers, many of which are linked by hiking trails and riverboat tours.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Schuylkill River Valley
National Heritage Area
140 College Drive
Pottstown, PA 19464

Encompassing the river valley associated with the 128-mile Schuylkill River, the heritage area includes three national park areas, the historic city of Philadelphia, and many early communities and canal towns throughout the corridor. The Schuylkill River is central to the story of the colonization and industrialization of America. The area includes pre-Revolutionary mills, late 19th-century factories, and numerous historic districts and cultural attractions throughout a five-county area.
Authorized Oct. 6, 2000.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields
National Historic District
Shenandoah Valley
Battlefields Foundation
P.O. Box 897
New Market, VA 22844

Strategically important to both the Union and Confederate armies, the Shenandoah Valley was the site of 15 major battles. The National Historic District includes 10 battlefields and comprises eight counties. Continuing efforts are helping to preserve and interpret these important Civil War sites.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
Heritage Tourism Development Office
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Two routes through 14 counties in western South Carolina begin in the mill villages, waterfalls, and mountains of the Up Country; run through historic courthouse towns and military sites and along the Savannah River; and follow the Edisto River and the South Carolina Railroad to the Low Country's wealth of African American and antebellum history, centered in and around historic Charleston.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Southwestern Pennsylvania Industrial Heritage Route
105 Zee Plaza
P.O. Box 565
Hollidaysburg, PA 16648-0565

This 500-mile route travels through nine counties of southwestern Pennsylvania and features hundreds of sites relating to the nation's industrial story. Included are the Altoona Railyards, the Johnstown Flood National Memorial, the Johnstown Flood Museum, the steel mills of Johnstown, and Horseshoe Curve, a 19th-century engineering marvel built by the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Authorized Nov. 19, 1988.

Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area
Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University
Box 80
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

A number of areas throughout Tennessee preserve and interpret the legacy of the Civil War there. Heritage resources are focused on important events; geographic factors; decisive battles, engagements, and strategic maneuvers of the war; and the impact of the war on Tennessee's residents.
Authorized Nov. 12, 1996.

Wheeling National Heritage Area
1400 Main Street
Wheeling, WV 26003

Once the capital of West Virginia, Wheeling marked the northernmost navigable port on the Ohio River. It became a thriving commercial, industrial, and cultural center, and by 1818 was the terminus of the National Road, our nation's first highway. A new waterfront park plus a variety of venues throughout the city interpret the history and culture that has had a profound influence on the history of our country.
Authorized Oct. 11, 2000.

Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area
Riverfront Development Office
200 West First Street
Yuma, AZ 85364

This natural ford on the Colorado River has been a gathering spot for Native Americans, Hispanics, and waves of explorers and settlers for more than 500 years. One of the first heritage areas in the West, Yuma Crossing celebrates the pivotal role Yuma played as a key crossing point of the Colorado River through the 19th century; its innovative role in water management in the 20th century; and its leadership in the environmental restoration of the Colorado River. Key partners in conservation projects and programs include the Quechan and Cocopah Indian Nations, local farmers, the military, the private sector, and local governments.
Authorized Oct. 19, 2000.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Public Law 90-542, of October 2, 1968, provides for the establishment of a system of rivers to be preserved as free-flowing streams accessible for public use and enjoyment. Components of the system, which may include only a portion of a river, are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers. They are classified according to the degree of development on the river, shoreline, and adjacent lands. Thus a wild river shows little evidence of human activity, the river is free of dams, and it is generally inaccessible except by trail. A scenic river is one with relatively primitive shorelines but accessible in places by road. A recreational river has more development, is accessible, and may have been dammed or diverted in the past.

Once a river is designated a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the objective of the managing agency is to preserve or enhance the features that qualified the river for inclusion within the system; any recreational use must be compatible with preservation. The rivers listed here are administered by the National Park Service. Those administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are components of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Rivers and streams that are in state-protected systems may become units of the National System if the state's governor asks for such inclusion. The Secretary of the Interior may then designate the river, if it is appropriate, as a unit of the system. Federally managed components of the system are designated by acts of Congress. Usually Congress first authorizes a detailed study to determine the qualification of a river area for the system.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway

Alagnak Wild River
Katmai National Park
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007

See Alagnak Wild River, Alaska, a unit of the National Park System.

Alatna Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

The stream lies wholly within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska, in the Central Brooks Range. Wildlife, scenery, and interesting geologic features abound in the river corridor.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 83 miles.

Aniakchak Wild River
Katmai National Park
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613-0007

The river, which lies within Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alaska, flows out of Surprise Lake in the Aniakchak caldera and plunges spectacularly through The Gates, a great cleft in the caldera wall.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 63 miles.

Bluestone National Scenic River
c/o New River Gorge
National River, P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846-0246

See Bluestone National Scenic River, West Virginia, a unit of the National Park System.

Charley Wild River
Yukon-Charley Rivers
National Preserve
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

Lying within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska, this stream is known for the exceptional clarity of its water. For the experienced canoeist or kayaker, it offers many miles of whitewater challenges.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 208 miles.

Chilikadrotna Wild River
Lake Clark National Park
and Preserve
4230 University Drive, Suite 311
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626

The river lies within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska. Long stretches of swift water and outstanding fishing are exceptional features.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 11 miles.

Farmington National Wild and Scenic River
c/o National Park Service
Boston Support Office
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109

The West Branch of the Farmington River is recognized as one of the most valuable trout fisheries in Connecticut and the northeast region. It is also essential to Atlantic Salmon recovery plans for the Connecticut River, and supports outstanding canoeing, kayaking, and tubing.
Authorized Aug. 1994. Length: 14 miles.

Flathead River
Flathead National Forest
1935 3rd Avenue E.
Kalispell, MT 59901

Glacier National Park
P.O. Box 128
West Glacier, MT 59936-0128

Coursing the western boundary of Glacier National Park, Montana, this is a noted spawning stream.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976. Length: 77.6 miles.

Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River
c/o Northeast Region
National Park Service
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

See Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River, New Jersey, a unit of the National Park System.

John Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

The river flows south through the Anaktuvuk Pass of Alaska's Brooks Range, and its valley is an important migration route for the Arctic Caribou herd. Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve contains the wild river.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 52 miles.

Kern River
Sequoia National Park
47050 Generals Hwy
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651

Sequoia National Forest
900 West Grand Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

This river includes both the North and South Forks of the Kern. The South Fork is totally free-flowing. It descends through deep gorges with large granite outcroppings and domes interspersed with open meadows. The upper 47.5 miles of the North Fork flow through Sequoia National Park and Golden Trout Wilderness.
Authorized Nov. 24, 1987. Length: 151 miles.

Kings River
Kings Canyon National Park
47050 Generals Hwy
Three Rivers, CA 93271-9651

Sequoia National Forest
900 West Grand Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

This river includes the entire Middle and South Forks, which are largely in Kings Canyon National Park. Beginning in glacial lakes above timberline, the rivers flow through deep, steepsided canyons, over falls and cataracts, eventually becoming an outstanding whitewater rafting river in its lower reaches in Sequoia National Forest. Geology, scenery, recreation, fish, wildlife, and history are all significant aspects.
Authorized Nov. 3, 1987. Length: 55.5 miles.

Kobuk Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

Kobuk Wild River is contained within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska. From its headwaters in the Endicott Mountains, the stream courses south through a wide valley and passes through two scenic canyons.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 110 miles.

Lamprey
Wild and Scenic River
c/o National Park Service
Boston Support Office
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109

The Lamprey River in southeastern New Hampshire is the largest tributary of the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. The largely undisturbed river corridor supports excellent recreation opportunities and diverse wildlife. Many important historical and archaeological sites have also been preserved by the lack of modern development.
Authorized May 2000. Length: 23.5 miles.

Lower Delaware
Wild and Scenic River
c/o Philadelphia Support
Office
Stewardship and Partnership
Team, Rivers and Trails Group
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

Recreational opportunities combine with a wealth of natural, cultural, and historic features within the river valley. The corridor contains the site of George Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware River. Sheer cliffs that rise 400 feet above the river are home to rare flora in this region, including the prickly pear cactus.
Authorized Nov. 1, 2000. Length: 67 miles.

Maurice Scenic and
Recreational River
c/o Northeast Region
National Park Service
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

Portions of the Maurice River and three of its main tributaries, the Manumuskin River and the Menantico and Muskee creeks, were designated to protect critical habitat on the Atlantic Flyway. The river flows through southern New Jersey to the Delaware Bay.
Authorized Dec. 1, 1993. Length: 35.4 miles.

Merced River
Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577
Yosemite National Park, CA
95389-0577

Sierra National Forest
1130 O Street
Fresno, CA 93721

Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Including the South Fork, this segment of the Merced flows through superlative scenery—glaciated peaks, lakes, alpine and subalpine meadows—in alternating pools and cascades. The South Fork possesses one of the few remaining pristine Sierra fisheries with self-sustaining populations of rainbow, eastern brook, and brown trout.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1987. Length: 81 miles.

Middle Delaware River
Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324-9410

See Middle Delaware National Scenic River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

Missouri
National Recreational River
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591

See Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park System.

Mulchatna Wild River
Lake Clark National Park
and Preserve
4230 University Drive, Suite 311
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626

Mulchatna Wild River, which lies within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska, is exceptionally scenic as it flows out of Turquoise Lake with the glacier-clad Chigmit Mountains to the east. Both moose and caribou inhabit the area.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 24 miles.

Niobrara
National Scenic River
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763-0591

See Niobrara National Scenic Riverway, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park System.

Noatak Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-1029

Noatak Wild River is situated in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and Noatak National Preserve in Alaska. The Noatak drains the largest mountain-ringed river basin in America that is still virtually unaffected by human activities.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 330 miles.

North Fork of the Koyukuk
Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

The river flows from the south flank of the Arctic Divide through broad, glacially-carved valleys beside the rugged Endicott Mountains in Alaska's Central Brooks Range.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 102 miles.

Obed Wild and Scenic River
P.O. Box 429
Wartburg, TN 37887-0429

See Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tennessee, a unit of the National Park System.

Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River
Big Bend National Park
P.O. Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX
79834-0129

See Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas, a unit of the National Park System.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024-0708

See Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin, a unit of the National Park System.

Salmon Wild River
Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752-1029

Salmon Wild River, located within Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska, is small but exceptionally beautiful, with deep, blue-green pools and many rock outcroppings.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 70 miles.

Sudbury, Assabet and Concord National Wild and Scenic River
c/o National Park Service
Boston Support Office
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109

The Sudbury and Assabet Rivers join in Concord, Mass., to form the Concord River. The Concord flows through both Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge and Minute Man National Historical Park. The river played a significant role in early American history and in the writings of Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and others.
Authorized April 1999. Length: 29 miles.

Tinayguk Wild River
Gates of the Arctic National Park
201 First Ave., Doyon Bldg.
Fairbanks, AK 99701-4848

Alaska's Tinayguk River is the largest tributary of the North Fork of the Koyukuk. Both lie entirely within the pristine environment of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 44 miles.

Tlikakila Wild River
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
4230 University Drive, Suite 311
Anchorage, AK 99508-4626

Located about 100 air miles west of Anchorage in Lake Clark National Park, Alaska, Tlikakila Wild River is closely flanked by glaciers, 10,000-foot-high rock-and-snow-capped mountains, and perpendicular cliffs.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 51 miles.

Tuolumne River
Stanislaus National Forest
19777 Greenley Road
Sonora, CA 95370

Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577
Yosemite National Park, CA
95389-0577

The Tuolumne originates from snowmelt off Mounts Dana and Lyell in Yosemite National Park and courses 54 miles before crossing into Stanislaus National Forest. The national forest segment contains some of the most noted whitewater in the high Sierra and is an extremely popular rafting stream.
Authorized Sept. 28, 1984. Length: 54 miles.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
274 River Road
Beach Lake, PA 18405-9737

See Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River
c/o Philadelphia Support Office
Stewardship and Partnership Team, Rivers and Trails Group
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2818

The White Clay Creek flows through southwestern Chester County, Pa., and northwestern New Castle County, Del. The White Clay Creek watershed is renowned for its scenery, opportunities for birding and trout fishing, and for its historic resources. The watershed is also an important source of drinking water for residents of Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Authorized Oct. 24, 2000. Length: 190 miles.

National Trails System

Appalachian National Scenic Trail

The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, calls for establishing trails in both urban and rural settings for persons of all ages, interests, skills, and physical abilities. The act promotes the enjoyment and appreciation of trails while encouraging greater public access. It establishes four classes of trails: national scenic trails, national historic trails, national recreation trails, and side and connecting trails.

National scenic trails are to be continuous, extended routes of outdoor recreation within protected corridors. The first two established under the National Trails System Act were the Appalachian and Pacific Crest trails. They wind through some of the nation's most striking natural beauty. National historic trails recognize past routes of exploration, migration, and military action.

The term national recreation trail is given to an existing trail by the Federal Government, upon application, in recognition of its role as a component of the National Trails System. Today more than 900 of these trails have been designated throughout the country. They are located in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, totaling more than 13,000 miles in length.

Side and connecting trails provide additional access to and between components of the National Trails System. To date, two have been designated.

Since 1968, 42 long-distance trails have been studied for inclusion in the system, and 22 have been designated. The National Park Service administers 17 of them, the Forest Service administers four, and the Bureau of Land Management, one. Two are jointly administered by BLM and NPS.

The National Park Service encourages all public and private agencies to develop, maintain, and protect trails. With the cooperation and support of a nationwide trails community, the vision of an interconnected, cross-country trail system will become a reality. For update contact information, see NPS website: www.nps.gov/nts/index.html.

Ala Kahakai
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
c/o Kaloko-Honokōhau
National Historical Park
73-4786 Kanalani Street #14
Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2608

Ala Kahakai ("trail by the sea") connects shoreline trails associated with Polynesian settlement, illustrating how Hawaiians flourished as a civilization. Events commemorated along the trail include Captain Cook's historic landing, the rise of Kamehameha I, and later changes leading to Hawaii's unique blend of cultures. The trail runs along superb beaches, past resorts, and through natural, urban, and wilderness areas.
Established Jan. 24, 2000. Length: 175 miles.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
c/o Harpers Ferry Center
P.O. Box 50
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

for public inquiries:
Appalachian Trail
Conservancy
P.O. Box 807
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Approximately 2,150 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Katahdin, Maine, through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, to Springer Mountain, Georgia. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System. It is also a unit of the National Park System.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,175 miles.
Acreage—227,000.55 Federal: 169,473.59 Nonfederal: 57,526.96.

California
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
P.O. Box 45155
324 South State St., Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155

The California Trail is a system of overland routes, starting at five points along the Missouri River and ending at many locations in California and Oregon. Over these trails, from 1841 to 1869, passed one of America's great mass migrations, seeking the promise of gold and a new life in California.
Established Aug. 3, 1992. Length: 5,600 miles.

Continental Divide
National Scenic Trail
USDA Forest Service
Rocky Mountain Region
740 Simms Street
Golden, CO 80401

Running the length of the Rocky Mountains near the Continental Divide, this trail extends from Canada's Waterton Lake into Montana, along the Idaho border, and on to Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, ending at the U.S.-Mexican border.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 3,200 miles.

El Camino Real de los Tejas
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails System Office
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

Established as a late 17th-century route connecting missions across the plains of Texas, the route played key roles in securing the Spanish frontier with France, in holding Mexico's northern frontier after independence in 1821, and as the gateway for American settlement of Texas after the Republic period. (The route was then known as the "Old San Antonio Road.") This trail shaped the early history of Laredo, San Antonio, Nacogdoches, and even the early colonial Texas capital of Los Adaes, La.
Established Oct. 18, 2004. Length: multiple routes totaling approximately 2,600 miles.

El Camino Real
de Tierra Adentro
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails System Office
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

From 1598 to 1882, the 1,600-mile Camino Real de Tierra Adentro joined Mexico City and Santa Fe. It aided exploration, colonization, economic development, and subsequent cultural interactions among Spanish, Anglo, and native peoples. Only the 404 miles in the United States are designated as a National Historic Trail. Co-administered with the Bureau of Land Management.
Established Oct. 13, 2000. Length: 404 miles.

Florida
National Scenic Trail
USDA Forest Service
325 John Knox Rd., #F-100
Tallahassee, FL 32303

The trail runs north from Big Cypress National Preserve and the Kissimee Prairie through various national and state forests to Gulf Islands National Seashore. More than 800 miles have been developed for public use.
Established March 28, 1983. Administered by USDA Forest Service. Length: 1,300 miles.

Ice Age
National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
700 Rayovac Drive
Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711

Winding over Wisconsin's glacial moraines, the trail links six of the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. It traverses significant features of Wisconsin's glacial heritage. Approximately 600 miles are open to public use; additional miles are being developed.
Established Oct. 3, 1980. Length: 1,000 miles.

Iditarod
National Historic Trail
Bureau of Land Management
6881 Abbott Loop Road
Anchorage, AK 99507

One of Alaska's preeminent Gold Rush trails, the Iditarod extends from Seward to Nome and is composed of a network of trails and side trails developed at the turn of the century. An annual dog-sled race from Anchorage to Nome brings this trail international attention.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 2,350 miles.

Juan Bautista de Anza
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
Jackson Center One
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607

This trail commemorates the 1776 establishment of an overland route used by Spanish soldiers and their families as they emigrated from Northern Mexico to establish a foothold on the edge of Alta California at San Francisco Bay.
Established Aug. 15, 1990. Length in U.S. : 1,200 miles.

Lewis and Clark
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

The route of the 1804–06 Lewis and Clark Expedition extends from the Mississippi River in Illinois to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon. Water routes, hiking trails, and marked highways follow the explorers' outbound and return routes. About 500 public and private recreational and historic sites along the trail provide for public use and interpretation of the expedition.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 3,700 miles.

Mormon Pioneer
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
P.O. Box 45155
324 South State St., Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155

This trail follows the route over which Brigham Young led the Mormons from Nauvoo, Ill., to the site of modern Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1846–47.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 1,300 miles.

Natchez Trace
National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
2680 Natchez Trace Parkway
Tupelo, MS 38804-9718

Sections of this trail are found along the Natchez Trace Parkway near Natchez and Jackson, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn. The trail is a unit of the National Park System.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 64 miles.

Nez Perce
National Historic Trail
USDA Forest Service
12730 Highway 12

The Nez Perce Trail commemorates the flight of the nontreaty Nez Perce Indians in 1877. It begins in northeastern Oregon, extends across Idaho to central Montana, bisecting Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and ending near the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana.
Established Oct. 6, 1986. Length: 1,170 miles.

North Country
National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
700 Rayovac Drive
Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711

The trail connects outstanding scenic, natural, and cultural sites in seven northern tier states extending from Crown Point, New York, to Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota. Approximately 1,950 miles are open to public use. Additional miles are being developed.
Established March 5, 1980. Length: 3,200 miles.

Old Spanish
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails System Office
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

Opened by Santa Fe trader Antonio Armijo in 1829, this trail connected Santa Fe to Los Angeles across Mexico's northern frontier. In the years that followed, Mexicans, Americans, and Indians traded wool products, horses, mules, and human captives along the trail. Trappers, prospectors, explorers, immigrants, and slavers also used all or parts of the trail. Commerce along this route declined quickly after the war between the United States and Mexico in 1848. Today's route connects noted natural landmarks, springs, mountain and canyon passes, and historic towns.
Established Dec. 4, 2002. Length: approximately 2,500 miles.

Oregon
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
P.O. Box 45155
324 South State St., Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155

Between 1841 and 1860, hundreds of thousands of pioneers followed this trail westward from points along the Missouri River to Oregon City, Oregon.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 2,170 miles.

Overmountain Victory
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
c/o Kings Mountain
National Military Park
2635 Park Road
Blacksburg, SC 29702

This route follows the path of a band of Revolutionary War patriots who mustered in western Virginia and eastern Tennessee and came across the mountains of North Carolina to Kings Mountain, South Carolina. There they defeated British-led militia in 1780, helping turn the tide for eventual American victory in the war.
Established Sept. 8, 1980. Length: 300 miles.

Pacific Crest
National Scenic Trail
USDA Forest Service
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592

Extending from the Mexican border northward along the Sierra and Cascade peaks of California, Oregon, and Washington, the trail reaches the Canadian border near Ross Lake, Wash. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,638 miles.

Pony Express
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
P.O. Box 45155
324 South State St., Suite 200
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155

For 18 months in 1860–61, horseback riders carried mail between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, in about 10 days, proving that a regular overland communications link to the Pacific coast was possible. Most of the 150 relay stations no longer exist.
Established Aug. 3, 1992. Length: 2,000 miles.

Potomac Heritage
National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
P.O. Box B
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

This trail connects the tidewater regions along the Potomac to the Laurel Highlands in Pennsylvania. Areas open to the public include the C&O Canal towpath and George Washington Parkway's Mount Vernon Trail. The trail is a unit of the National Park System.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 704 miles.

Santa Fe
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails System Office
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

From 1821 the Santa Fe Trail was an international trade route between Missouri and New Mexico. After the Mexican-American War it continued to be used for commercial and military freighting, mail delivery, stagecoach lines, and general travel.
Established May 8, 1987. Length: 1,203 miles.

Selma to Montgomery
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
c/o Tuskegee Institute
National Historic Site
1212 West Montgomery Road
P.O. Drawer 10
Tuskegee Institute, AL
36087-0010

This trail commemorates a 1965 voting rights march led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The marchers walked along U.S. Highway 80 from Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma, Ala., to the state capitol in Montgomery. The march helped inspire passage of voting rights legislation signed by President Johnson on Aug. 6, 1965.
Established Nov. 12, 1996. Length: 54 miles.

Trail of Tears
National Historic Trail
National Park Service
National Trails System Office
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728

The Trail of Tears commemorates the main land and water routes used for the forced removal of more than 16,000 Cherokee Indians from their ancestral lands in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama to Indian Territory in 1838–39.
Established Dec. 16, 1987. Length: 2,200 miles.

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